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TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE
Antiquarian Society

VOL. I.

1883.

Vols 1-39 MXOC

In Memory of
STEPHEN SPALDING
1907 - 1925
CLASS of 1928
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

SIG DE ANT SOC DE LAN ET CESTR
ANTIQUITATEM
AE DOLENT

G. H. Ashead.

Pendleton.

Oct 84.

UNIV OF MICH.

General View of the Western Slope of the Blackstone Edge Road.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Lancashire and Cheshire

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

VOL. I.—1883.

MANCHESTER:
HENRY BLACKLOCK & CO., PRINTERS, ALBERT SQUARE.
1884.

OFFICERS FOR 1883.

President:

PROFESSOR WILLIAM BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents:

R. ANGUS SMITH, LL.D., F.R.S.

T. GLAZEBROOK RYLANDS, F.S.A.

Members of the Council:

W. E. A. AXON, F.R.S.L.

SIR THOMAS BAKER.

JAMES CROSTON, F.S.A.

A. DARBYSHIRE, F.R.I.B.A.

LIEUT.-COL. H. FISHWICK, F.S.A.

R. LANGTON, F.R.H.S.

J. HOLME NICHOLSON, M.A.

REV. J. H. STANNING, M.A.

HENRY TAYLOR.

W. THOMSON WATKIN.

Treasurer:

F. A. WHAITE, F.R.M.S.

Hon. Secretary:

GEO. C. YATES, F.S.A.

THE LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

RULES.

Preamble.—This Society is instituted to examine, preserve, and illustrate ancient Monuments and Records, and for the study of History, Architecture, Manners, Customs, Arts, and Traditions, and especially those relating to Lancashire and Cheshire.

Interpretation Clause.—In these Rules the masculine shall include the feminine gender.

Name.—This Society shall be called the "Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society."

Election of Members.—Candidates for admission to the Society must be proposed by one member of the Society, and seconded by another, and balloted for at any ordinary meeting. One black ball in five to exclude. The Council shall have power of election during the time when the ordinary meetings of the Society are not being held. Each new member shall have his election notified to him by the Honorary Secretary, and shall at the same time be furnished with a copy of the Rules, and be required to remit to the Treasurer, within two months after such notification, his entrance fee and subscription; and if the same shall be thereafter unpaid for more than two months, his name shall be struck off the list of members, unless he can justify the delay to the satisfaction of the Council. No new member shall participate in any of the advantages of the Society until he has paid his entrance fee and subscription. Each member shall be entitled to admission to all meetings of the Society and to introduce a visitor. Each member shall receive, free of charge, the ordinary publications of the Society. The Council shall have power to remove any name from the list of members on due cause being shown to them. Members wishing to resign at the termination of the year can do so by informing the Honorary Secretary, in writing, of their intention on or before the 30th day of November in that year.

Honorary Members.—The Council shall have the power of recommending persons for election as Honorary Members.

Honorary Local Secretaries.—The Council shall have power to appoint any person Honorary Local Secretary, whether he be a member or not, for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest.

Subscriptions.—An annual subscription of ten shillings and sixpence shall be paid by each member. All such subscriptions shall be due in advance on the first day of January.

Entrance Fee.—Each person on election shall pay an entrance-fee of ten shillings and sixpence in addition to his first year's subscription.

Life Membership.—A payment of five guineas shall constitute the composition for life membership. Such payments by life members shall be funded and suitably invested, and the interest only applied to the general purposes of the Society.

Government.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of the President of the Society, two Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and ten members elected out of the general body of the members. The Council shall retire annually, but the members of it shall be eligible for re-election. Any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, may be filled up by the Council. Four members of the Council to constitute a quorum. The Council shall meet at least four times yearly. A meeting may at any time be convened by the Honorary Secretary, by direction of the President, or on the requisition of four members of the Council. Two Auditors shall be appointed by the members at the ordinary meeting next preceding the final meeting of the Session.

Duties of Officers.—The duty of the President shall be to preside at the meetings of the Society, and to maintain order. His decision in all questions of precedence amongst speakers, and on all disputes which may arise during the meeting, to be absolute. In the absence of the President or Vice-Presidents, it shall be competent for the members present to elect a Chairman. The Treasurer shall take charge of all moneys belonging to the Society, pay all accounts passed by the Council, and submit his accounts and books, duly audited, to the annual meeting.

The duties of the Honorary Secretary shall be to attend all meetings of the Council and Society, to enter in detail, as far as practicable, the proceedings at each meeting, to conduct the correspondence, preserve all letters received, and convene all meetings by circular, if requisite. He shall also prepare and present to the Council a report of the year's work, and, after confirmation by the Council, shall read the same to the members at the annual meeting.

Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in January, at which the Report of the Council shall be submitted. The accounts of the Treasurer, having been previously audited, shall be presented; and the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected. In case of contest, the election shall be by ballot.

Ordinary Meetings.—Ordinary Meetings shall be held in Manchester at Six p.m. on the first Friday of each month from *October* to *April* for the reading of papers, the exhibition of objects of antiquity, and the discussion of subjects connected therewith.

General Meetings.—The Council may from time to time convene General Meetings at different places rendered interesting by their antiquities, architecture, or historic associations. The work of these meetings shall include papers, addresses, exhibitions, excavations, and any other practicable means shall be adopted for the elucidation of the history and antiquities of the locality visited.

Exploration and Excavation.—The Council may from time to time make grants of money towards the cost of excavating and exploring, and for the general objects of the Society.

Publications.—Original papers and ancient documents communicated to the Society may be published in such manner as the Council shall from time to time determine.

Property.—The property of the Society shall be vested in the President, Treasurer, and Secretary for the time being.

Alteration of Rules.—These Rules shall not be altered except by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at the Annual or at a Special Meeting convened for that purpose. Fourteen days' notice of such intended alteration is to be given to every member of the Society.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society have a pleasant duty to perform in presenting their first statement to the members. For so young an association the success attained has been very gratifying, and shows that the promoters were not mistaken in thinking that a vigorous Archæological Society would be warmly welcomed by those who were interested in antiquarian studies. The resolution to form a society was adopted at a meeting held on the 21st March, 1883, in the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society (kindly lent for the purpose), when many promises of support were received. The Society has been established on a satisfactory basis, and shows healthy signs of growth. Its proceedings were inaugurated by a conversazione at the Owens College, placed at the disposal of the Society by the courtesy of the Council of that institution. Dr. John Evans, F.R.S., F.S.A., gave an address on "The Seven Ages of Man." About 400 members and friends were present, and the conversazione was in every way a great success. During the summer special meetings were held at the Chetham Hospital, Ordsall Old Hall, Worsley Hall and Wardley Hall, Kersal Cell, Chester, The Faulder Collection of Arms and Armour, Preston and Penwortham Priory, and the Roman Camp at Walton-le-Dale, Macclesfield and Gawsworth, and the Road over Blackstone Edge, at most of which papers were read. The following is the syllabus of the winter meetings :—

1883.

October 5.—President's Address, The English Conquest of Britain—Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.

Nov. 2.—Historical Notes on a Collection of Lancashire and Cheshire Autographs—Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman.

,, 2.—The Seal of the Borough of Wigan, illustrated by impressions of the Seals, &c.—Mr. Josiah Rose.

,, 12.—Addresses—The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, F.R.S.; Mr. W. E. A. Axon; Mr. C. W. Sutton.

,, 20.—Discussion on the Road over Blackstone Edge.

,, 27.—Adjourned Meeting for the same.

1883.

Dec. 7.—Fragments of an Old Brass in the Lady Chapel of the Manchester Cathedral—Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A.

,, 7.—Some Remarks on the Romans in Chester—Mr. Geo Esdaile.

,, 7.—Exhibition of some Illustrations of Roman Remains at Trier, with notes—Mr. R. D. Darbishire, F.S.A.

At these meetings many objects of interest were exhibited and explained by the members.

On November 12th a special meeting was, by the courtesy of the Mayor of Manchester, held in the Town Hall, at which the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, F.R.S., exhibited a magnificent collection of illustrated MSS. and early printed books, and read a paper thereon. The Council are greatly indebted to Lord Crawford for his kindness in bringing over so many priceless literary treasures.

The Council have made a grant towards the exploration of the Road over Blackstone Edge. The visits of the Society and the succeeding discussions have aroused general interest as to its date and makers. The Council think it is highly desirable to encourage explorations within the area of the two counties, so far as their finances will allow, and hand over to their successors the offer made by the Dean of Chester of leave to explore an untouched part of the Old Roman Deva.

The Council are glad to record that all the meetings have been well attended. It is to be hoped that before the end of next session it will be found possible for them to be held in a more suitable room than that hitherto used for the monthly meetings.

There are now enrolled on the List of Members 196 Ordinary, 17 Life, and 1 Honorary Member, making a total of 214.

The Treasurer's Statement will show that the funds of the Society are in a very satisfactory state.

The thanks of the Council are due to the following for their kindness in furthering in various ways the interests of the Society:—The Earl of Ellesmere, Dr. Evans, Lieut.-Col. Brocklehurst, L. Rawstorne, Esq., Richard Haworth & Co.; the Dean of Chester; Messrs. R. Hanby, Dearden, John Fielden, W. Wareing Faulder; Mrs. Barber, and others.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

F. A. WHAITE, TREASURER.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions Received :—			
123 at 10s. 6d.	64	11	6
43 at 21s.	45	3	0
13 at £5 5s.	68	5	0
1 at £5 10s. 6d...	5	10	6
	£183	10	0

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Printing and Stationery	18	2	5			
Expenses at Opening Soirée and at Special Meeting	15	2	6			
Postages and Sundries	10	0	9			
Rent	3	15	0			
Clerical Assistance	3	3	0			
Labourers opening out portion of Road on Blackstone Edge	2	1	0			
Reporting Lecture at Soirée	1	1	0			
				53	5	8
Balance in hand				130	4	4
				£183	10	0

Examined and found correct,

JANUARY 8TH, 1884.

CHARLES W. SUTTON,
JOHN E. BAILEY, } AUDITORS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The * denotes a Life Member.

The † denotes an Honorary Member.

Date of Election.	
March 21st, 1883.	Abram, W. A., F.R.H.S., Adelaide Terrace, Blackburn.
September 4th, 1883.	Adshead, G. H., Fern Villas, Pendleton.
March 21st, 1883.	Agnew, W., M.P., Summer Hill, Pendleton.
July 26th, 1884.	Ainsworth, R. H., J.P., Smithills Hall, Bolton-le-Moors.
September 4th, 1883.	Andrew, Frank, Chester Square, Ashton-under-Lyne.
September 4th, 1883.	Andrew, Samuel, St. John's Terrace, Hey Lees, Oldham.
March 21st, 1883.	Andrew, Walter T., Mere Bank, Fairfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Anson, The Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., Birch Rectory, Rusholme.
March 21st, 1883.	Armitage, Benjamin, M.P., Halton Bank, Pendleton.
March 21st, 1883.	Arnold, W. T., M.A., 226, Plymouth Grove, Manchester.
September 28th, 1883.	Ashby, Henry, M.D., M.R.C.S., 13, St. John's Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Axon, W. E. A., M.R.S.L., Murray Street, Higher Broughton.
March 21st, 1883.	Bailey, John Eglington, F.S.A., Egerton Villa, Stretford.
March 21st, 1883.	*Bailey, Alderman W. H., Summerfield, Eccles New Road, Eccles.
March 21st, 1883.	Baillie, Edmund J., Woodbine, Eaton Road, Chester.
June 9th, 1883.	Baker, Alderman Sir Thomas, Skerton House, Old Trafford.
September 4th, 1883.	Bannister, John, 129, Fitzwarren Street, Seedley.
January 11th, 1884.	Barlow, John Robert, Greenthorne, Edgworth, Bolton.
June 17th, 1884.	Barlow, Miss, Greenthorne, Edgworth, Bolton-le-Moors.
March 21st, 1883.	Barraclough, Thomas, 8, King Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Bateman, C. T. Tallent, Cromwell Road, Stretford.
June 26th, 1883.	Baynton, Alfred, Gilda Brook Park, Eccles.
December 7th, 1883.	Berry, James, 153, Moss Lane East, Moss Side.
September 4th, 1883.	Bowden, William, Patricroft.
September 4th, 1883.	Bradbury, John, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.
June 26th, 1883.	Bradsett, B. J., 12, Oswald Street, Hulme.
March 21st, 1883.	Bridgen, Thomas Edward, Oaklynne, Fallowfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Brierley, Morgan, Denshaw House, Delph, Saddleworth.

Date of Election.	
March 21st, 1883.	Broadbent, Charles, The Hollies, Latchford.
September 28th, 1883.	Brocklehurst, Lieut.-Col., Henbury Park, Macclesfield.
September 28th, 1883.	Brooke, John, A.R.I.B.A., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Brooks, Wm. Cunliffe, M.P., F.S.A., Barlow Hall, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Burton, Alfred, 37, Cross Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Burton, William, Lyme View, Bramhall.
March 21st, 1883.	Carington, H. H. Smith, Brookfield House, Whaley Bridge.
March 21st, 1883.	Christie, Richard Copley, M.A., Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Churchill, W. S., 24, Birch Lane, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Clay, Charles, M.D., 101, Piccadilly, Manchester.
September 4th, 1883.	Colley, A. H. Davis, A.R.I.B.A., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester.
January 11th, 1884.	Collmann, Charles, Briarfield, Park Road, Eccles.
March 21st, 1883.	Copinger, W. A., The Priory, Greenheys.
March 21st, 1883.	*Crawford and Balcarres, The Right Hon. the Earl of, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Haigh Hall, Wigan.
March 21st, 1883.	Creek, Major, A. B., Monkholme, Burnley.
March 21st, 1883.	Crofton, The Rev. Addison, M.A., The Parsonage, Reddish Green, Stockport.
March 21st, 1883.	Crofton, H. T., 86, Brazennose Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Croston, James, F.S.A., Upton Hall, Prestbury.
March 21st, 1883.	Crowther, Joseph S., Endsleigh, Alderley Edge.
March 21st, 1883.	Darbishire, R. D., F.S.A., 26, George Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Darbyshire, Alfred, F.R.I.B.A., Brazennose Street, Manchester.
September 28th, 1883	*Dauntesey, Robert, Agecroft Hall, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Dawkins, Prof. Wm. Boyd, F.R.S., F.S.A., Woodhurst, Fallowfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Dawkins, Mrs., Woodhurst, Fallowfield.
November 2nd, 1883.	Dearden, J. Griffith, Wytham-on-the-Hill, Bourne.
March 21st, 1883.	*Derby, The Right Hon. the Earl of, D.C.L., F.R.S., Knowsley, Prescot.
March 21st, 1883.	De Trafford, Sir Humphrey, Bart., Trafford Park, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	*Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London.
May 4th, 1883.	Doody, C. C., 7, Portland Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Earwaker, J. P., M.A., F.S.A., Pensarn, Abergele.
March 21st, 1883.	Egerton, The Hon. Algernon, M.P., Worsley Old Hall, Manchester.

Date of Election.	
March 21st, 1883.	*Egerton, The Right Hon. the Lord, F.S.A., Tatton Park, Knutsford.
March 21st, 1883.	Entwisle, Thomas, Adswood House, Adswood, Stockport.
March 21st, 1883.	Esdaile, George, Rivington View, Stretford.
March 21st, 1883.	*Evans, John, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.
March 21st, 1883	Evans, Joseph, Hurst House, Prescot.
May 4th, 1883.	Faithwaite, J. R., Manchester and Salford Bank Limited.
March 21st, 1883	ffarington, Miss, Worden, Preston.
March 21st, 1883.	Faulder, W. Wareing, Ellerslie, Cheetham Hill.
March 21st, 1883.	Fishwick, Lieut.-Col., F.S.A., The Height, Rochdale.
May 4th, 1883.	Fox, R. Dacre, M.R.C.S., 341, Oxford Road, Manchester.
May 4th, 1883.	Gadd, The Very Rev. Monsignor, Bishop's House, Salford.
March 21st, 1883.	Gill, Richard, "Examiner" Office, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Gillespie, The Rev. Charles G. K., 97, George Street, Cheetham Hill.
December 7th, 1883.	Goldschmidt, Philip, Mayor of Manchester, Oldenburg House, Rusholme.
May 4th, 1883.	Goodyear, Charles, 39, Lincroft Street, Moss Side.
January 11th, 1884.	Grafton, Miss, Hope Hall, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Grafton, F. W., M.P., Hope Hall, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Gratrix, Samuel, West Point, Whalley Range.
January 11th, 1884.	Gray, Henry, Cathedral Yard, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Greenwood, J. G., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, The Owens College, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Hadfield, E., Harroll Terrace, Swinton.
March 21st, 1883.	Hall, Major Marlborough Square, Salford.
March 21st, 1883.	Hardwick, Charles, 72, Talbot Street, Moss Side.
March 21st, 1883.	*Hartington, The Right Hon. the Marquis of, M.P., Devonshire House, London.
March 21st, 1883.	Haworth, George Chester, Lyndhurst, Palatine Road, Didsbury.
March 21st, 1883.	Haworth, S. E., Worsley Road, Swinton.
December 7th, 1883.	Heape, Joseph R., 96, Tweedale Street, Rochdale.
March 21st, 1883.	Hearle, The Rev. G. W., M.A., Newburgh, Wigan.
May 4th, 1883.	Herford Edward, West Bank, Macclesfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Heywood, Abel, junior, 56, Oldham Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Heywood, Nathan, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Heywood, Oliver, J.P., Claremont, Manchester.
September 4th, 1883.	Hewitson, Anthony, "Chronicle" Office, Preston.

Date of Election.	
May 4th, 1883.	Higginbottom, Henry, J.P., Stockport.
May 21st, 1883.	Hirst, John, J.P., F.R.M.S., Lad Castle, Dobcross, Saddleworth.
June 17th, 1884.	Hodgson, Edwin, 6, Turley Street, Queen's Road, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Holden, Thomas, Springfield, Bolton.
January 11th, 1884.	*Houldsworth, W. H., M.P., Norbury Booth Hall.
September 4th, 1883.	Howard, Edward Carrington, Poynton Birches, Stockport.
March 7th, 1884.	Howorth, Daniel F., F.S.A. Scot., Stamford Terrace, Ashton-under-Lyne.
March 21st, 1883.	Howorth, Henry H., F.S.A., Eccles.
March 21st, 1883.	Howson, The Very Rev. J. S., D.D., The Deanery, Chester.
March 21st, 1883.	Hughes, Charles, Cheetwood House, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Hulton, W. W. B., J.P., Hulton Park, Bolton.
March 21st, 1883.	Ingham, A., "Guardian" Office, Altrincham.
May 4th, 1883.	Jackson, S., 56, Arkwright Street, Bolton.
September 28th, 1883.	Johnson, J. H., F.G.S., 73, Albert Road, Southport.
September 28th, 1883.	Jordan, Thomas L., M.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Kay, J. Taylor, 18, Platt Street, Rusholme.
March 21st, 1883.	Kirk, Edward, 159, Church Street, Pendleton.
March 21st, 1883.	Kirkham, Wm. Wright, 8, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
November 2nd, 1883.	Lacey, The Rev. E. C., M.A.
March 21st, 1883.	Langton, Robert, F.R.H.S., Albert Chambers, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	*Lathom, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 41, Portland Place, W.
March 21st, 1883.	Lawton, Josh. F., Vale Mills, Miklehurst, Mossley.
March 21st, 1883.	Leech, Professor D. J., M.D., F.R.C.P., Elm House, Whalley Range.
March 21st, 1883.	Leech, Mrs., Elm House, Whalley Range.
December 7th, 1883.	Leech, Miss M. L., Reede House, Flixton.
May 4th, 1883.	Lees, Wm., Egerton Villa, Heywood.
March 21st, 1883.	Letts, The Rev. E. F., M.A., 270, Great Clowes Street, Higher Broughton.
March 21st, 1883.	*Lister, Charles, J.P., Agden Hall, Lymm.
March 21st, 1883.	Lord, H., 42, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Lowe, John, F.R.I.B.A., 22, Mansfield Chambers, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
September 4th, 1883.	*Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.S.A., 15, Lombard Street, London.
September 4th, 1883.	Maddock, J. W., Queen's Chambers, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

Date of Election.	
March 21st, 1883.	March, H. Colley, M.D., 2, West Street, Rochdale.
March 21st, 1883.	Marshall, The Rev. Wm., B.A., 81, High Street, Victoria Park, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Martin, Wm. Young, M.R.C.S., The Limes, Walkden, Bolton.
March 21st, 1883.	Milner George, 59a, Mosley Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Moorhouse, Frederick, Kingston Mount, Didsbury.
March 21st, 1883.	Morris, Claude J., The Mount, Altrincham.
March 21st, 1883.	Napier, George W., Merchistoun, Alderley Edge.
March 21st, 1883.	Newton, Miss, Holly House, Flixton.
June 26th, 1883.	Newton, C. E., Roebuck Lane, Brooklands.
September 4th, 1883.	Nicholson, Albert, 62, Fountain Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Nicholson, J. Holme, M.A., Carill Drive, Fallowfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Norbury, William. Leigh.
July 26th, 1884.	Oakley, The Very Rev. J., D.D., Somerville, Pendleton, Manchester.
July 26th, 1884.	Oakley, Francis, Somerville, Pendleton, Manchester.
September 4th, 1883.	O'Conor, The Rev. W. A., B.A., Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Oxley, H. M., 97, Bridge Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Oxley, Thomas, Osborne Grove, Levenshulme.
July 26th, 1884.	Paley, E. G., F.R.I.B.A., Lancaster.
December 7th, 1883.	Parkinson, Richard, Barr Hill, Pendleton.
March 21st, 1883.	Pearson, G., Southside, Wilmslow.
September 4th, 1883.	Pearson, Thomas, Golborne Park, Newton-le-Willows.
May 4th, 1883.	Peel, Robert, Fulshaw Avenue, Wilmslow.
September 4th, 1883.	Pen-Davis, The Rev. W., B.A., St. Oswald's Grove, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Picton, Sir James A., J.P., F.S.A., Sandy Knowe, Wavertree, Liverpool.
September 4th, 1883.	Pilkington, Alfred, Oakwood, Eccles.
March 21st, 1883	Pink, William D., Leigh.
March 21st, 1883.	Pocklington, The Rev. J. N., M.A., St. Michael's, Hulme.
March 21st, 1883	Prestwich, James C., Leigh.
March 21st, 1883.	Renaud, Frank, M.D., F.S.A., Hillside, Alderley Edge.
May 4th, 1883.	Reynolds, The Rev. G. W., M.A., St. Mark's Rectory, Cheetham Hill.
March 21st, 1883.	*Ridehalgh, Lieut.-Col., J.P., Fell Foot, Newby Bridge.
December 7th, 1883.	Rigge, Geo. Wilson, King Street, Manchester.
September 4th, 1883.	Robinson, John, 56, Church Street, Eccles.
July 26th, 1884.	Roper, W. O., Lancaster.
March 21st, 1883.	Rose, Josiah, Bond Street, Leigh.
May 4th, 1883.	Rowbotham, G. H., Manchester and Salford Bank, Limited.

Date of Election.	
April 22nd, 1884.	Rudd, John, Palatine Road, Didsbury.
March 21st, 1883.	Russell, The Rev. E. J., M.A., Todmorden.
March 21st, 1883.	*Rylands, Thomas G., F.S.A., Highfield, Thelwall, Warrington.
May 4th, 1883.	Sales, Henry H., 64, Greame Street, Whalley Range.
May 4th, 1883.	Sandbach, J. E., Stoodley Hall, Eastwood, Todmorden.
December 7th, 1883.	Scholes, James C., 46, Newport Street, Bolton.
March 21st, 1883.	Schou, Nicolai C., 39, Princess Street, Manchester.
June 26th, 1883.	Scott, Fred, 100, King Street. Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Selby, John B., Atherton Hall, Leigh.
December 7th, 1883.	Sharratt, Lieut.-Col., Fairfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Shaw, G., 72, Manchester Street, Oldham.
June 26th, 1883.	Sheil, Charles, 112, Broad Street, Pendleton.
June 26th, 1883.	Shuttleworth, John, Manchester and Salford Bank Limited.
March 21st, 1883.	Sidebotham, Joseph, F.S.A., Earlesdene, Bowdon.
March 21st, 1883.	Smith, C. C., Birchfield, Swinton.
January 11th, 1884.	†Smith, Charles Roach, F.S.A., Temple Place, Strood. Kent.
March 7th, 1884.	Smith, David, J. P., Heywood.
March 21st, 1883.	Smith, J. J., B.A., Heywood.
March 21st, 1883.	Smith, R. Angus, LL.D., F.R.S., York Place, Chorlton-upon-Medlock (deceased).
March 21st, 1883.	Standring, Alfred, Beech House, Knutsford.
March 21st, 1883.	Stanning, The Rev. J. H., M.A., Leigh Vicarage, Lancashire.
June 26th, 1883.	Steinthal, E. F. L., 81, Nelson Street, Manchester.
June 26th, 1883.	Stern, Miss, Winthrop, Ashton-on-Mersey.
June 26th, 1883.	Stewart, Mrs. Balfour, The Rowans, Parsonage Road, Withington.
July 26th, 1884.	*Storey, Herbert L., Lancaster.
March 21st, 1883.	Sutton, Charles W., Free Library, King Street, Manchester.
May 4th, 1883.	Swindells, John, 38, Faulkner Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Taylor, Joshua, 7, Richmond Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Taylor, Henry, Lavenham House, Nelson Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Taylor, Mrs., Lavenham House, Nelson Street, Manchester.
September 4th, 1883.	Thornton, J. S., Victoria Park School, Manchester.
May 4th, 1883.	Thorp, J. Walter H., Sunnyside Cottage, Macclesfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Tonge, The Rev. Canon, M.A., Wilbraham Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.
March 21st, 1883.	Tonge, T., 5, Derby Street, Oxford Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Toole, The Very Rev. Canon, D.D., St. Wilfrid's, Manchester.

Date of Election.	
March 21st, 1883.	Vaughan, The Right Rev. Herbert, D.D., Bishop of Salford, Bishop's House, Salford.
December 7th, 1883.	Waddington, Wm. Angelo, Carlton Road, Burnley.
March 21st, 1883.	Walter, William, M.A., M.D., 20, St. John Street, Manchester.
May 4th, 1883.	Ward, Prof., M.A., LL.D., The Owens College.
March 21st, 1883.	Ward, James, Leigh.
March 21st, 1883.	Watkin, W. Thompson, 242, West Derby Road, Liverpool.
May 4th, 1883.	Webb, Richard, 34, Grafton Street, Oxford Road, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Whaite, Frederick A., F.R.M.S., Bridge Street, Manchester.
March 21st, 1883.	Wieler, Miss R. C., Woodhurst, Fallowfield.
November 2nd, 1883.	Wilkins, Prof., M.A., LL.D., The Owens College.
March 21st, 1883.	*Wilkinson, Thomas Read, The Polygon, Ardwick.
March 21st, 1883.	*Wilton, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Heaton Park, Manchester.
June 26th, 1883.	Wood, Joseph, Fallowfield.
March 21st, 1883.	Wood, R., Plumpton House, Heywood.
March 21st, 1883.	Wood, R. H., F.S.A., Penrhos House, Rugby.
March 21st, 1883.	Worsley, James Edwardson, F.S.A., Winwick Cottage, Winwick, Newton-le-Willows.
March 21st, 1883.	Worthington, Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., 110, King Street, Manchester.
May 4th, 1883.	Wright, T. Frank, 18, Park Grove, Old Trafford.
March 21st, 1883.	Yates, George C., F.S.A., Swinton, Manchester.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Address at Conversazione, held at Owens College, Manchester. By John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A..... 19

The Wardley Skull-House. By W. E. A. Axon, Esq., M.R.S.L. ... 31

Kersal Cell. By G. Esdaile, Esq..... 39

Penwortham. By G. Esdaile, Esq. 46

Historical Notes on a Collection of Lancashire and Cheshire Autographs. By C. J. Tallent-Bateman, Esq..... 53

On Some Early MSS. and Printed Books. By the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, F.R.S. 59

The Road over Blackstone Edge. By Dr. H. Colley-March..... 73

On Some Fragments of an Old Brass in Manchester Cathedral. By the Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A..... 87

Proceedings 97

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE

General View of Western Slopes of Blackstone Edge Road... FRONTISPIECE

Photographs of Cover of a Psalterium in the possession of the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres 60

Sections of the Blackstone Edge 73

Troughstones on Blackstone Edge Road 79

Troughstones on Reddy Shore Scout Gate 79

Brass of Sir John Biron and his wife Marjory..... 87

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER,

4th MAY, 1883,

BY

JOHN EVANS, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Your President has suggested that I should give you this evening some short account of the four different ages into which human progress has been divided—namely, the palæolithic, or earlier stone age; the neolithic, or ordinary stone age; the age of bronze; and the age of iron. You have heard what the President has said, in the few admirable words he has addressed to you, as to the connection that there has been throughout all time with the periods that have gone before—even when extremely remote. He has traced time backwards towards those earlier ages, a method which I believe on the whole to be the more philosophical; but I propose to say a few words reversing this order of things. Your President suggested that I should give you some account of the four different ages I have mentioned; but it appears to me that, looking at the wide range which this Society will occupy, I had better follow the division that has been adopted by Shakspere with regard to human life, and speak to you about our acts as being "seven ages." The first age, so far as our present information goes, is that of the early river-drifts, known as the palæolithic or ancient stone age. The second is the surface or neolithic stone age, when polished stone implements were in use. The third age is that of bronze, when that metal was the principal material used for cutting tools and weapons. The fourth age is called the iron age because in that the commencement of the use of iron is traced. In this country it to some extent corresponds with the Late Celtic or British period. The fifth age will be the Roman; the sixth the Saxon, and

the seventh the Mediæval. I will not suppose that at the present day we have come into that stage which Shakspere describes as the last of the seven ages of man. Still, the whole of the seven ages I have described come within the peculiar range of your Society; and, therefore, perhaps, at this your first ordinary meeting it will not be amiss for me to detain you by saying a few words with regard to each of them.

First of all, then, with regard to the palæolithic or most ancient stone period—that of the river-drift and the caverns. It would be unwise to suppose, because in this country and in Western Europe it is in these drifts and caves that we trace the earliest evidence of human existence, that therefore the human race had not previously come into being. There is, on the contrary, much probability that the family of man began to exist at some earlier period, and that we shall eventually find traces of him in some older beds than the river-drift. It has, indeed, been supposed that in France and Portugal we have traces of man in what is known by geologists as the tertiary period; but at the present time—and I have visited nearly all the spots in which tertiary man is said to have been discovered—I have not been able to satisfy myself as to there being conclusive evidence of the existence of tertiary man.

I have used the term "river-drift" with regard to the beds containing these early stone implements. That is a term of which you will at once see the meaning. All our rivers carry with them a certain amount of matter in suspension; sometimes clay, sometimes sand, or they even transport pebbles. In the still water out of the current of the stream the finer particles are deposited, the sand is left where there is a slighter current, and the gravel more immediately in the bed of the stream. Along the courses of our principal rivers, such as the Thames and some other rivers in the south, we find loam, sand, and gravel eighty or ninety feet above the level of the present stream, but which still contain numbers of shells and bones, as well as implements worked by the hand of man; and, inasmuch as these objects occur among

river deposits, they have been described as of the river-drift period, or river-drift age. Some of these stone implements are oval-shaped with the cutting edge all round. Others are pointed or tongue-shaped.

There can be no question whatever as to the intentional manufacture of these implements, although during the last twenty-five years many have expressed a doubt whether they cannot be natural productions. It is hardly worth while to discuss a question of that kind, for anyone who examines these implements will see that they are made intentionally by some intelligent being; and, inasmuch as man is the only intelligent being that we know as capable of making them, we are justified in regarding them as his work. The edges of these flint tools must have been made by strokes given, not at random, but with extreme care, so as to produce a cutting edge, almost in the same plane. The method of chipping them must have been very much the same as that practised in the present day in the manufacture of gun-flints, except that in ancient times a pebble was used instead of an iron hammer. Wherever a blow from a convex hammer is struck upon a plane surface of flint, the result is—if the stroke is administered vertically—that a perfectly conical fissure is made, and a cone is produced in the body of the flint; but if the blow be struck at a slightly inclined angle, an imperfect cone or *conoid*, is produced, resembling somewhat a section of a bulbous root, like that of a crocus. That conoid is one which is unmistakable, and if on any piece of flint or siliceous stone we find a series of these cones or their counterparts arranged in certain directions, so as to show intention in administering the blows, we may fairly infer that the object before us has been made by the hand of man.

Unfortunately, in this district there are, so far as I am aware, no implements of flint to be found in the river gravels. Flint, no doubt, is scarce in this part of England, and it is very possible that the antiquity of these implements is so remote that at the time when the rivers were depositing palæolithic gravels in the south of England at eighty to

ninety feet above their present level, this northern part of the country may have been exposed to the action of glaciers. It is not so very far back, in geological times, that the north of England was covered with glaciers, while the south was submerged or under the sea, and in places covered by deposits derived from floating icebergs. If, as at Stoke Newington, London, some three or four miles to the north of the Thames, and at an elevation of ninety feet above the river, we find gravels containing implements, and above them beds containing shells analogous to those found in the Thames itself, we may imagine either that the Thames was liable to floods capable of rising to the height of eighty or ninety feet, or that the river has left its original bed since these were deposited. The probability is in favour of the latter view. We find these deposits not only at the higher levels, but extending down the slopes into the valley. For the valleys to have been thus excavated we must infer that this palæolithic period was of very long duration, and dates back to an epoch of which it is very hard to conceive the antiquity. Belonging almost to the same period, but in many cases somewhat later, are the deposits of certain caves in which we find the remains not of animals of the present day, but of those belonging to former ages and now extinct. I have already mentioned that in the gravel beds the bones of animals are found, and as is the case in the caves these bones belong to a great extent to animals now either absolutely extinct or which have migrated to distant countries. For instance, there are bones of the long-haired elephant, the woolly rhinoceros, the reindeer, and other animals about which your President could tell you more than I; but with these bones are found to be associated the relics of man. The mere fact of this association with the remains of extinct animals tends to confirm the great antiquity of the deposits in which they are found. On the diagram are representations of some of the implements from Robin Hood's Cave, Cresswell Crags, by which you will see that, though flints were scarce in that district, yet that stone was used for the manufacture of implements, though they

were not very well formed. The best exposition of the antiquities of this cave period is to be found in the caves of the south of France, from which we can learn a great deal with regard to the habits and civilization of the men of those days. You will observe in the diagram some relics from the caves of the Dordogne, certain barbed harpoons formed from reindeer horn, and also figures of animals engraved on stone and in bone, showing that there was a certain amount of artistic genius even at that time. Besides that, we find needles formed of bone, stones in which food was ground, bones that have been cracked to obtain the marrow, and other evidences of the manner of human life in that period. In some cases in our own country we find similar deposits, and at their base, implements analogous to those of the river-drift period. It is in France, however, that cavern researches have been carried the farthest; but I think I need hardly dilate to you more upon this first stage of human civilization.

We now come to the second stage, that of the neolithic period; and I may here point out that there appears to be an enormous gap between the earliest remains of this surface period and those of the period that went before it. As great a gap, no doubt, as Shakspere would place between the infant and the justice; but at the same time the antiquity to which this second stone age may mount is at present entirely unknown. On general grounds, however, we may conclude that at its commencement the surface of the country was very much the same as now; that the rivers had excavated their beds to almost the same depth; and that the fauna was practically the same as that of the present day. The implements of that age are of numerous forms and various materials. The simplest are flakes and splinters of flint; and we frequently find the cores, nuclei, or mother flints from which those flakes have been struck. These flakes are occasionally sharpened at the edges so as to serve as knives; others were made into saws. Arrow heads were also made from them, and most efficient they were too; but the best known, perhaps, and the most generally useful of these implements, is that known as the celt, a kind of hatchet of which

numerous specimens have been found in this and neighbouring counties, as for instance at Toxteth, Newton, and Flixton. These were no doubt mounted in handles of wood of which specimens have been found in the lake dwellings of Switzerland—dwellings erected on piles, which have been the subject of much investigation. In some instances the hatchet was inserted in a socket of stag's horn, and that again fixed in a handle of wood. I think it will be gratifying to the members of this Society if I point out that the best English specimens of hafted instruments are those which were found by your member, Mr. Darbishire, in his explorations in Cumberland. He there found stone hatchets accompanied by their wooden handles still admirably preserved. Another specimen was found at Tranmere showing how it had been inserted into the handle, so that if we wish to see how these instruments have been hafted we have to come north and apply to the men of Lancashire. Instead of the hatchets being inserted into sockets in the handle, the handle was inserted in some cases into a perforation in the axes, though these are of somewhat later date than the other kind. I have specimens of perforated hammers from Furness and Silverdale and Haydock, and a specimen given to me by Mr. Harrison, whom I have again to thank for presenting so valuable an addition to my collection. Another common form of implement was the scraper for preparing skins; but the people of those times, in addition to using skins for their clothing, understood the arts of spinning and weaving, and were in some respects superior to many of the savages of the present day.

The third age was that of bronze, a metal which gradually superseded stone for cutting purposes. But bronze was probably not the first metal to be so used, as it is an alloy of copper and tin, and not a simple metal. In some part of the world copper must have been in use prior to bronze, and it seems probable that the discovery of the properties of copper may have been made by some one picking up a lump of native copper, trying to chip a piece off as if it had been a stone, and finding to his astonishment that it was soft and

that he was able to hammer it out and make it into a useful instrument. Copper tools and weapons are found in some abundance in North America, and it is remarkable that even in the New World it was discovered before it had come into contact with European civilization that for serviceable tools it was desirable to alloy copper with tin, and thus convert it into the harder metal, bronze.

In this country, however, we have but little trace of any copper tools. Occasionally they are found, but whether they belong to an earlier period or may be due to a temporary scarcity of tin is an open question. The implements of the bronze age partake to a certain extent of the character of those employed during the stone period. We have, for instance, a specimen of a bronze hatchet which is an imitation of the stone hatchet. We find this hatchet developing side flanges, so as to strengthen the blade; these flanges became wings, so as to form a socket external to the blade, and eventually, when the hatchets were cast with a socket to receive the handle, the wings survived in the form of ornament. From this circumstance we are able to draw some inferences as to the progress of civilization in this country, and the relation it bore to the continent at that time. For the hatchets with the wings bent over to form a socket are extremely rare in England, though common on the Continent, and especially in Germany, so that it would appear that our socketed hatchets derived this peculiar ornament from the influence of France and Germany. The instruments and weapons of the bronze period are of not unfrequent occurrence throughout the whole of Britain. On the diagrams are illustrations of various forms, and of the method in which the hatchets were mounted. We know something of how they were made, for the moulds in which they were cast have in some cases been preserved. The founders of that period seem to have wandered about the country casting tools and weapons wherever it was necessary their art should be exercised. They frequently bartered their new implements for those that were worn out, inasmuch as with new and unworn instruments there are often found the

fragments of old ones which have been broken up. In addition to the common hatchets we have various weapons, such as swords and daggers, and we have proof that the cultivation of cereals was known, inasmuch as we have specimens of bronze sickles, the peculiar handle of one of which has been found in the Swiss lakes. In old times it was customary to cut the straw near the ear, and Pliny has described a kind of reaping machine which cut off the ears of corn and received them in a cart. The cut corn was frequently stored under ground, though probably the practice of ensilage was unknown.

A few words as to the antiquity to which this bronze age may be said to mount. In all probability it dates back in this country to some 1,200 or 1,400 years before Christ. That is allowing it a duration of 800 or 1,000 years, because iron seems to have come into use in Britain three or four hundred years before our era. The use of stone, especially for arrowheads and battleaxes, continued through the bronze age, and there was no doubt a transitional period at its close when iron was gradually coming into use.

For here, as in other countries, bronze was succeeded by the more useful metal, iron, which characterizes my fourth period, the Early Iron Age, or the Late Celtic or British period. From the earliest specimens of iron, and especially from those found at Hallstatt, in Austria, we see that the early forms were made in servile imitation of instruments cast in bronze. In graves at Arras, in Yorkshire, we find that the warriors were buried with their chariots, just as might have been expected from the importance which we learn from the Roman historians the Britons attached to their chariots. Coins, the original of which were struck in Macedonia, and the knowledge of which came to this country by commerce through Gaul, are first found in this iron period. Some of these coins are said to have been found at Liverpool, but as a rule it was the tribes farther to the south and east than the Brigantes and Cornavii that struck coins. They are generally found in the south of Britain, but rarely north of the Humber. That affords evidence of the different kind of

civilization in the north from that in the south, and probably a similar distinction may have existed in the days when bronze and iron were first introduced into Britain, and their use may not at once have extended into the north of England and Scotland. The Britons, you know, succumbed to the Roman power in the first century after Christ, the visit of Julius Cæsar having taken place about 100 years previously, and it is between this visit of Julius Cæsar to Britain and the Conquest of Claudius that most of the ancient British coins bearing inscriptions upon them belong.

This brings me to my fifth or Roman stage. The conquerors of the world seem to have gradually extended their rule from the south of Britain into the northern parts, though the Britons in the north were troublesome foes to deal with.

Your President has referred to the number of Roman remains to be found in this county and the neighbouring county of Chester, and I will only congratulate you upon the expected appearance of "Roman Lancashire" from the pen of one of your members, Mr. W. Thompson Watkin.

Even here in Manchester—Mancunium itself—there are known to exist at Castle Field interesting Roman remains with remarkable inscriptions. Relics of altars have there been found, one of them bearing an inscription just such as will commend itself to antiquaries—*Fortunæ Conservatrici.* A better goddess could hardly have been propitiated by the Romans. They must have had some idea of the foundation of an Antiquarian Society of this kind some hundreds of years afterwards. Roman inscriptions are also still in existence at Chester—the ancient Deva, where the 20th Legion was quartered. There are, moreover, all around us the remains of Roman roads, camps, and villas, or Roman houses. These villas seem generally to have occupied pleasant sites, often close to those chosen for modern habitations. Their ruins have preserved for us many interesting evidences of the civilization and manner of life of their Roman and Romano-British occupants.

As to the coins of the Roman period anyone who has once taken up their study will feel that they possess an

interest which hardly any other branch of archæology possesses. They will find a satisfaction in being brought into personal contact with the illustrious of so many centuries ago.

> The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
> Through climes and ages bears each form and name;
> In one short view subjected to our eye
> Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties lie.

The Roman occupation was succeeded by a return to barbarism extending over a few centuries the history of which is obscure, but I trust will meet with sufficient investigation to have some light thrown upon it. This was succeeded by

The sixth age—the Saxon. There were no doubt Saxons here at the time of the Roman occupation, and the Saxon invasion was, to my mind, no sudden incursion, but a gradual invasion by the emigration of Saxons from the continent, before whom such of the ancient Britons as were not amalgamated with the incomers retreated into Wales and the west of England.

Of this period we have ample remains. From the Saxon burial places that have been discovered in Britain we can see the resemblance between their habits and customs and those of their contemporaries on the continent. In the graves we find fine examples of their ornaments and jewellery, as well as their swords, shields, and other weapons. Saxon antiquities are scarce in this district, but at Liverpool, in the Mayer Museum, is one of the finest collections known, though it is formed of objects not discovered in Lancashire but in Kent. Saxon coins are abundant, and this county has furnished many examples. The find at Cuerdale, near Preston, in 1840, gave us some 7,000 coins of the time of Aelfred and others, many struck abroad, and with these coins something like 1,000 ounces of silver armlets and ornaments were also found. Other coins of an earlier period have been found in this district, and at Chester there was an important find in 1862 of coins of Eadweard the Elder. Other discoveries of the kind are, no doubt, frequently made.

It is curious that of a people who had attained to such a stage of civilization as the Saxons we have so few architectural monuments. Still we have buildings which are believed to be anterior to the Norman period, and possibly a still larger proportion of reputedly Norman buildings may be of Saxon origin. Most of the Saxon buildings were, however, probably constructed chiefly of wood. But upon the coins there are representations of buildings of stone, so that we need not despair of finding more architectural remains of the Saxon period than are at present known.

My seventh age is the Mediæval period. It is, however, impossible to fix the exact limits within which the term Mediæval can be applied with propriety to antiquities. As a conventional date, perhaps, we may take the Norman Conquest as the commencement of the Mediæval period, and how far down it should extend everybody must judge for himself.

Of this period you have a large number of remains in this district. Your President has called attention to relics of domestic architecture, and I find it is proposed to visit some of these during the current year. I am not sure that in some respects the interest in mediæval antiquities does not increase the nearer we come to the present time. Turning to the coins of mediæval date, I may mention the find, at Eccles, of a very large number of coins belonging to Henry II., Richard I., and John, by which it was proved that Richard and John continued to strike their coins in the name of their father, Henry. Mediæval armour, jewellery, deeds, embroidery, and even minor objects, all possess an interest of their own, and I am not prepared to maintain that we should look down upon the man of whom it is said—

> He shews on holidays a sacred pin
> That touched the ruff that touched Queen Bess's chin.

After all, in tracing these objects to the forms in which they now exist, you may make archæology almost as scientific a pursuit as history. All objects we find preserved to us at the present day form part of that great history of the process

of evolution which has resulted in the civilization of to-day. And, in tracing back the history of even a single object, considerable light may be thrown upon human progress. Local traditions and local customs, all these fall within the range of your inquiries, and it will be difficult to name the time when antiquities cease to be antiquities. Even the remains of the nineteenth century will eventually form the subject of archæological research, and we and our habits and customs will rank as relics of the past. In starting on your career, you have before you unrolled an ample page of history, rich with the spoils of time, and I trust that never of you will it be said that

> "Chill Penury repressed their noble rage,
> And froze the genial current of their soul."

But, beyond even any direct high aims which your Society may have before it, there appears to me one other element of almost equal importance, which is, that a society of this kind, and the pursuit of work such as yours, will divert you from a too close attention to the affairs of this high pressure world of business. I think that some hobby of this kind, which can be taken out of its stable and put back again when desirable, forms perhaps the best sort of relaxation which anyone can adopt, and in choosing such a hobby as this we must feel what a great advantage excursions in the cool, calm regions of antiquity have over some of those pursuits which bring us in too close contact with the jangling and politics of the present day, and we must acknowledge the merit of that advice of Fuller, not to follow "too closely "upon the heels of current history, lest haply she kick out "your teeth."

In conclusion, I trust that your Society may go forth and prosper as one of the servants of that "mistress of man's life, grave History;" and that its members may all find pleasure in fully appreciating the proper titles by which she is known—"Time's Witness, Herald of Antiquity, the Light of Truth, and Life of Memory."

THE WARDLEY SKULL-HOUSE.

BY

WILLIAM E. A. AXON, M.R.S.L.

"In the Anatomy of Vesalius there is a representation of a skeleton, which is apparently contemplating a skull which it holds in its hand. On a pedestal are the words 'Vivitur ingenio; cætera mortis erunt.'" (*Notes and Queries, Second Series*, vi. 288.)

WARDLEY, according to local annalists, was originally the property of the Worsleys, or Workedleys, who were settled at Worsley about the time of the Norman Conquest. Somewhere about the reign of Edward II., Thurstan de Tyldesley married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Jordan de Workesley, and so Wardley passed to the Tyldesleys; and, prior to the herald's visitation of 1567, became the residence of the elder branch of the family; a younger branch being settled at Morley Hall, in Astley, which had come to the family by the marriage of Edmund, second son of Thurstan Tyldesley, of Tyldesley and Wardley, with Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Leyland, of Morley; and from that line descended the unfortunate and gallant royalist Sir Thomas Tyldesley. Wardley continued the property of the Tyldesleys until the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Thurstan, son of Thomas Tyldesley, of Gray's Inn, Attorney-General for the Duchy of Lancaster, sold the estate in parcels, and the Wardley estate afterwards passed to the Cheshire family of Downes. Roger Downes, the first of the name, settled at Wardley, was Vice-Chamberlain of Chester to William, Earl of Derby, and James, Lord Strange, his son. The Traffords of Trafford were then zealously Protestant, and it was with a view to convince Roger Downes of the errors of Romanism that Sir Cecil Trafford first began to study controversial theology. The result was that he abandoned his father's faith and joined the Church of Rome. The cause of this unexpected event

died about 1638, leaving by his wife, who was a daughter of John Calvert, of Cockerham, three sons and one daughter. Francis and Lawrence both died young. John succeeded to the estates on the death of his father, and Jane married Robert Snede, of Keele, Staffordshire. John Downes was, like his father, a zealous Catholic, and was one of the cavaliers who came with Lord Strange to the ineffectual siege of Manchester in September, 1642. He married Penelope, a daughter of Sir Cecil Trafford already named, the only issue being Roger, the son and heir, and a daughter named Penelope. The circumstances of young Downes's death are graphically told in a letter of 29th June, 1676, written by Charles Hatton. He says: "Mr. Downs is dead. Ye L^{d} "Rochester doth abscond, and soe doth Etheridge and "Capt Bridges who ocasioned ye riot Sunday sennight. "They were tossing some fiddlers in a blanket for refusing "to play, and a barber, upon ye noise, going to see what ye "matter, they seized upon him, and, to free himselfe from "them he offered to carry them to the handsomest woman "in Epsom, and directed them to the constable's house, who "demanding what they came for, they told him a . . . . "and refusing to let them in, they broke open his doores and "broke his head, and beate him very severely. At last he "made his escape, called his watch, and Etheriddge made "a submissive oration to them and so far appeased them that "ye constable dismissed his watch. But presently after, ye "Ld Rochester drew upon ye constable. Mr. Downs, to "prevent his pass, seized on him, ye constable cried out "murther, and the watch returning, one came behind Mr. "Downs and with a spittle staff cleft his scull. Ye L^{d} "Rochester and ye rest ran away, and Downs, having noe "sword snatched up a sticke and striking at them, they run "him into the side wth a half pike, and soe bruised his arme "y^{t} he wase never able to stir it after. He hath given his "estate wch wase 1,500 per annum to his sister, and is "reported ye Ld Shrewsbury is to marry her. But some "say his estate wase entayled on a kinsman of his."—(*Hatton Correspondence*, ii., 133, Camden Society.)

Wardley, after the death of Roger Downes, was the inheritance of his sister Penelope. She was the wife of a man distinguished alike by his talents and his vices. Richard Savage, fourth Earl Rivers, was the representative of an ancient Cheshire family, whose original seat was at Frodsham, and who afterwards gave their name to Rock Savage, near Clifton. The Leighs of Lyme, the Leghs of Ridge, and the Savages of Clifton all claim a common ancestress in Margaret Daniers, who married successively Sir John Radcliffe, John Savage, and Piers Legh of Maxfield. Thomas Savage, the Archbishop of York, who died in 1508, belonged to this family, which intermarried with the Duttons, Booths, Leycesters, Mainwarings, Stanleys, Traffords, and other great families. A brother of the archbishop, Sir John Savage, was a follower of the Earl of Richmond, and placed the crown on that noble's head after the battle of Bosworth, which gave Henry VII. to the English throne. The son of this Sir John was another Sir John, who for twenty-four years was Sheriff of Worcestershire. One of his daughters was married to a John Hampden of Hampden. Another Sir John Savage was the nineteenth person who was admitted to the new order of baronets. He was Mayor and Sheriff of Chester in 1607, and died in 1614. His son, Sir Thomas Savage, married the daughter of Lord D'Arcy, who in 1621 was created Viscount Colchester, and in 1626 advanced to be Earl Rivers, with remainder to his son-in-law, Sir Thomas Savage, who was created Viscount Savage two days after the grant of a peerage to his wife's father. The third Earl Rivers married a natural daughter of Scrope, Earl of Sunderland; and his second son, Richard, succeeded to the title on the death of his father, 14th September, 1694. Before that date he was resident in this district, or at all events he possessed property, for in an old rate book there is an entry of "Richard Savage, Lord Viscount Colchester, for part of the Demesne of Barton." Worsley Hall was then charged 12*s.* 5*d.* to the church rate, and Wardley Hall 6*s.* 5*d.*, but no name of either owner or occupier is given. The difference in the rating is, however, worth showing. At the

same time "Robert Lansdall de Drywood" paid *4d.* This may give some idea of the relative size or importance of the places.

Richard, Earl Rivers, is described as "an eminent soldier "and statesman in the reign of William III. and Queen "Anne." By this marriage with Penelope Downes he left a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of the Earl of Barrymore. Her daughter, another Penelope, married General James Cholmondeley, and was the last of the line. Earl Rivers left two natural children. His daughter, Bessy, who married Frederick Zulerstan de Nassau, Earl of Rochford, a "left-handed" relative of the House of Orange. His son, Richard Savage, is one over whose career there has been some controversy. The extraordinary circumstances of his life have been told by Johnson in words that will last as long as our literature. The scandal of the parliamentary divorce of Anne, Countess of Macclesfield, from her husband in 1697 was in process when her son Richard was born, 10th January, 1698. He was baptized in the church of Saint Andrew's, Holborn, and received the name of Richard Savage. "Such" says Johnson "was the beginning of the "life of Richard Savage. Born with a legal claim to honour "and to riches, he was in two months illegitimated by the "Parliament, and disowned by his mother; doomed to poverty "and obscurity, and launched upon the ocean of life, only "that he might be swallowed by its quicksands, or dashed "upon its rocks." The child was put out to nurse, and it has been suggested that it died young, and that Richard Savage the poet was really the son of the nurse, and a conscious or unconscious impostor. Earl Rivers had intended to leave his son £6,000, but it is alleged by Johnson that he was prevented from doing so by the mother of the poet, who had an unnatural hatred of her offspring. If Savage were an impostor it is remarkable that relatives both of Earl Rivers and of the Countess of Macclesfield should have patronised him. It may be mentioned in passing that one of Savage's poems is addressed to the Countess of Rochford just named—

> The bar that darkening, cross'd my crested claim,
> Yields at her charms, and brightens in their flame.

On the death of Richard, Earl Rivers, in 1712, the title passed to his kinsman, John Savage, who was a Roman Catholic priest. On the death of this man, in 1728, the peerages of Savage, Colchester, and Rivers became extinct.*

It is by no means improbable that the last Earl Rivers was the author of the well-known collection of prayers and devotions, known as "Rivers's Manual," of which there was an edition printed at Wigan in 1782, and at Liverpool in 1799.

The Hall of Wardley is now the property of the Earl of Ellesmere, and is a fine example of the ancient domestic architecture of Lancashire. It has several times been engraved, and views of it may be seen in Philips's "Old Halls," in the old edition of Baines, and elsewhere. Locally it was long known as the skull-house, and indeed still bears that name, which it derives from the circumstance that a skull is now and has for many years been kept at the house. At present it is in a small square receptacle with a door, made by order of the first Earl of Ellesmere, in order that this ghastly relic of humanity might be provided with a decent resting place. There are various traditions as to the former owner of the skull. One has been told, with some embellishment, in Roby's "Traditions." Nearly a hundred years ago the place was visited by Thomas Barritt, our zealous old Manchester antiquary. According to his testimony, this skull "hath had a superstitious veneration paid to "it by [the occupiers of the hall] not permitting it to be "removed from its situation, which is on the topmost step of "a staircase. There is a tradition that, if removed, or ill-used, "some uncommon noise or disturbance always follows, to the "terror of the whole house; yet I cannot persuade myself "this is always the case. But, some years ago, I and three "of my acquaintances went to view this surprising piece of "household furniture, and found it as above mentioned, and "bleached white with weather, that beats in upon it from a

* The date of Earl Rivers's death is given by Nichols as 1728; but the Rev. T. E. Gibson calls attention to the fact that he laid the foundation stone of the new west wing of his *Alma Mater*—Douai—7th March, 1735 (Gibson's "Lydyate Hall," 1876, p. 323).

" four-square window in the hall, which the tenants never " permit to be glazed or filled up, thus to oblige the skull, " which they say is unruly and disturbed at the hole not " being always open. However, one of us, who was last in " company with the skull, removed it from its place into a " dark part of the room, and there left it, and returned home; " but the night but one following such a storm arose about the " house, of wind and lightning, as tore down some trees, and " unthatched outhousing. We hearing of this, my father " went over in a few days after to see his mother, who lived " near the hall, and was witness to the wreck the storm had " made. Yet all this might have happened had the skull been " never removed; but withal it keeps alive the credibility of " its believers. But what I can learn of the above affair from " old people in the neighbourhood is, that a young man of the " Downes family, being in London, one night in his frolics " vowed to his companions that he would kill the first man " he met; and accordingly he ran his sword through a man " immediately, a sailor by trade. However, justice overtook " him in his career of wickedness, for, in some while after, he " being in a riot upon London Bridge, a watchman made " a stroke at him with his bill, and severed his head from his " body, which head was enclosed in a box, and sent to his " sister, who then lived at Wardley, where it hath continued " ever since."

It is clearly not the skull of the last of the Downeses. On a wall in Wigan Church there is a tablet to the memory of this same Roger Downes, with the inscription:—" Rogerus Downes de Wardley, armiger, filius Johannis Downes, hujus comitatis, armigeri, obiit 27 Junii 1676, ætatis suæ 28."

The Rev. Mr. Kenyon, who was then librarian of Chetham's College, told Mr. Barritt that about the year 1779 the family vault of the Downeses at Wigan was opened and a coffin discovered, on which was an inscription to the memory of the above young Downes. " Curiosity," says Mr. Barritt, " led to the opening of it, and the skeleton, head and all, was " there; but, whatever was the cause of his death, the upper " part of the skull had been sawed off, a little above the eyes,

"by a surgeon, perhaps by order of his friends, to be satis-
"fied of the nature of his disease. His shroud was in tolerable
"preservation; and Mr. Kenyon showed me some of the
"ribbon that tied his suit at the arms, wrists, and ankles; it was
"of a brown colour—what it was at first could not be ascer-
"tained." Barritt heard another account from one Thomas Stockport, who assured him that "the skull belonged to a "Romish priest, who was executed at Lancaster for seditious "practices in the time of William III. He was most likely "the priest at Wardley, to which place his head being sent, "might be preserved as a relic of his martyrdom." Mr. Edward Kirk has informed me of another curious tradition, which can be traced back for more than a century, and which gives an entirely different account of the skull. According to this story, known to three generations of a long lived family, the owner of Wardley was called by urgent business to London at a time when his wife was expecting to be confined. He left her in charge of a priest, who, in well-meaning anxiety for his lady's health, recommended a hot bath. The lady after the bath contracted a cold, and died before her husband's return. When the Lord of Wardley returned his anger was unbounded, and in an access of rage he cut off the priest's head. Some fifty years ago there was still on the skull hair of a deep chestnut colour. This was only on the side, but whether this is to be attributed to natural baldness or to the tonsure is unknown.

Nameless and unknown as this skull is, it still retains possession, and that by a tenure of the strongest kind. A sceptical generation may doubt or sneer; but what can be better evidence than the narrative, implicitly accepted, that when some years ago the skull was taken from its hiding place in the hall and thrown into the moat, there followed unearthly noises that filled alike bold and timid with alarm, and continued until the water was run out of the moat, and the discontented skull was fished up and replaced in triumph in its former situation!

Coleridge is said to have expressed a disbelief in ghosts because he had seen so many. The same fatal objection lies

against the unburiable skulls. There are too many of them, and they exhaust that slender stock of faith without evidence possessed by orthodox antiquaries. There is one at Chilton Cantelo Church which is mentioned in Collinson's "History of Somersetshire." Another was connected with Bettiscombe, in Dorsetshire; a third is at Burton Agnes Hall, in Yorkshire. An attempt made to bury it was, it is needless to say, resented as at Wardley. The best known of these skulls is that at Tunstead Farm, near Chapel-en-le-Frith. This was described by John Hutchinson in a "Tour through the High Peak," published in 1809. The Tunstead skull is supposed to have once held the bright eyes and nimble brains of a woman. With the unexpectedness that is sometimes held to be a characteristic of the fair sex, this feminine fragment is known by the name of "Dickie." Some particulars of these skulls are given in Mr. William Andrews's book on "Historic Romance," who gives a poem addressed to the last, and written by Sam. Laycock, one of the best known of our dialect poets. This is based on a bit of folk-lore, with which these notes may fittingly conclude. The lady of the skull was thought to have had no kindly feeling for the new line of railway from Whaley Bridge to Buxton, and when the foundations of a bridge gave way, and it was found necessary to deviate somewhat from the original plans, the fame of Dickie increased in the land, and it was felt that her opposition had been effectual. As superstition has now, we are often told, passed away, and not a lingering trace of ghost-lore or witch belief is now to be found, it is only necessary to say that this did not happen in the dark ages, but in the year 1863.

KERSAL.

BY G. ESDAILE.

THE history of Kersal Cell, for a period of nearly five hundred years, is so closely bound up with that of the Priory of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire, that the two cannot easily be separated. I must, therefore, be pardoned if I seem to allude more frequently to the latter than to the former.

William Peverel founded and endowed the Priory of Lenton, near Nottingham, for the health of the soul of King William and Matilda his wife, King William Rufus, King Henry I., and Maud his consort; also for the souls of William and Maud their children, and likewise for the health of his own soul and the souls of Adeline his wife, William his son, and all his other children. And, as in this charter there is not found the usual specific mention of his father or ancestors, we may naturally inquire, Whose son was he?

Tradition says that he was the son of the Conqueror and the daughter of Ingelric. This is doubted by some, but it is a fact that the daughter of Ingelric married Ranulphus Peverel.

It is somewhat singular that both the mother of the Conqueror and the mother of William Peverel should have married knights at or before the times when the Conqueror's father married Canute's sister Estrith, and the Conqueror himself married Matilda.

All mention of William Peverel's parents (as such) is omitted in the Foundation Charter of Lenton Priory.

As to the name Peverel—despite his supposed mother marrying Ranulphus, and so giving him a name—some argue, and (as I believe) truly, that as *u* and *v* are synonymous, Peverellus becomes Puerellus; and so William Puerellus was the boy or child William.

That the Conqueror had one son besides those to whom the succession was open is proved by a charter of 1081:—"I, William, by the Grace of God King of the English, and "I, Matilda, have confirmed it; I, Lanfranc, the Archbishop; "I, Thomas the Archbishop, son of the King; I, Roger the "Earl; I, Hugo, the Earl," &c.

Adelina Peverel was Adelina of Lancaster, and she may have been a descendant of Roger de Poitou, to whom this district fell on the division of England by the Conqueror, and (no evidence to the contrary being forthcoming) she may have given this hermitage of Kersal to Lenton Priory, Notts, just founded by her husband, who, for a nameless or unknown man, had fared well in the general division, for he owned, in 1068, 162 manors in England, and in Nottingham town alone had 48 merchants' houses, 13 knights' houses, 18 cottages, and 10 acres of land granted by William the Conqueror to make into an orchard, and the churches of SS. Mary, Peter, and Nicholas, which he gave to Lenton.

According to the registers of St. James's, Northampton, William Peverel, the founder, died on the 5th of the kalends of February, 1113-14.

Sims erroneously tabulates Notts as Northumberland in his "Index" (1854 edition).

"Chartularium Prioratus de Lenton in agro Notting-"hamiensi a Gulielmo Peverello fundati, cum syllabo "maneriorum, advocationum Ecclesiarum, portionum gar-"barum, et foeni, pensionum, terrarum, et reddituum, ad "ejusdem Priorem et Conventum spectantium."—Cott. MS. Otho B. XIV. This charter was destroyed in the fire in 1731, which only partially consumed the famous Bull which conferred upon Henry VIII. the title of *Fidei Defensor*.

I give the general heads of a few of the earlier grants and patents to this priory, from one of which we find that in 1 John (1199-1200) Kersall formed part of the lands of the house:—

Temp. Joh. et Ric. I., 34, 35, 36.

Chartæ concessæ conventui monachorum Sanctæ Trinitatis de Lenton.—Chartæ Antiquæ in Turre London, pp. 3b. 34, 35, and 36.

Charta Regis Johannis priori et monachis de Lenton concessa. 20 (G).—Chart. Antiq. in Turr. London, p. 7.

Pro monachis de Lentona, T. 6.—Chart. Antiq. in Turr. Lond., p. 17.

Charta Regis Johannis monachis de Lenton concessa, 23. Dorso. Alia Charta eisdem monachis. 24.—Chart. Antiq. in Turr. Lond., p. 26.

1 Johannis. P. II. M. 3.

Lenton Monaster. 16.

Curthall 400 acr' assart' Nottingh'

Blakely's molendinum in excamb' terr' de Papelwicke. } Nottingh'.

Kershall hermitag' feria

—Calendarium Rotulorum Chartarum. P. 5

Lanc'. Prior et monachi de Lenton tenēt Kereshale in elemosinā p cartam dni Reg' Henr'.—Testa de Nevill, p. 405.

We find that the monks were only part owners in the district, and that then, as now, there were "portioners"—to utilise a Scots term—in this comparatively small and, at that time, unprofitable area. One of these owners was a Hulton, and from the following meagre entries we gain a glimpse of the method of conducting exchanges in the good old times:—

1 Joh. M. 3. Jornecho de Hulton. 20.

Penelton villa in excamb' Burton ... ...) Lancastr'.
Kereshall bosc' ... ...)

—Cal. Rot. Chart., p. 5.

1 Joh. 1199. Finis de Lanc'. { Jorvet de Hultoñ dat xx m̃ et vii casuras p Penneltoñ q'm dñs Rex dedit ei in escabiū de Burtoñ et bosci de Kereshal q̃ ei dedāt dū fuit com̃ Moret, et p carta dñi Reg̃ iñ hnda.

—Rotuli de Oblatis, p. 33.

It may not be uninteresting to have another look into the past as to the component parts of a jury for the Wapentake of Salford, in which we find the usual well-known names of the period, including two Hultons.

" Inquisition for the Wapentake of Salford taken at Preston " on the Thursday next before the feast of St. Matthew, the " Apostle, in the 15 year of the reign of Kg. Ed. III. In the " presence of the Abbot of Fourneys and his fellows to " enquire concerning the true value of the ninths and fifteenths " for two years granted to the Lord the King in the County " of Lanc^r allowed by the oaths of John de Asseton, Hy. de " Trafford, Hy. de Workeslegh, Adam de Hulton, John de " Hulton, Robt. de Trafford, Ric^d de Radclyf, John de " Aynesworth, Adam de Hepwod, Adam de Leme, John " de Heton, Robt. de Pylkyngton, Ric. de Redithe, Rog. de " Pylkyngton, John de Trafford, and Rog. de Westlegh."—Inquis. Nonarum, p. 39.

At different times and for various good reasons, *e.g.* the acquisition of lands, &c., it became necessary to have the various grants confirmed, and in the following confirmation we have a recital of several earlier charters:—" 2 Hen. IV. " m. 33. Perampl' confirm' maner' terrarum teñtorum " proficuorum ac ampl' libertat' tam infra forestas quam " extra pro Priore de Lenton in com' Nottingham fundat' " per Willum Peverell tempore Hen. I.; in qua diversa de " Reg' Hen. I., Stephano et Hen. II. ac Johne ac de 39 et " 51 chart' Hen. III."—Cal. Rot. Pat., p. 244.

Kersal, being an "Obedientiary" of Lenton, which in its turn belonged to the larger house of Cluny, in Normandy, was in the list of those alien Priories in England which the Government wished to lay claim to, and, in the euphuism of the day, to have "resumed into the King's hands." In minutes of the Council, January 4, Hen. IV. (1403).—" Bib. Cott. Cleopatra," F. III.

These proceedings respecting the alien Priories appear to have arisen from the resolution of the King and the Peers, at the Petition of the Commons in the Parliament which met at Westminster on the 30th Sepr., 4 Hen. IV. (1402), that all alien Priories except Conventual Priories, with their lands, tenements, rents, advowsons, &c., should be resumed into the King's hands. The Priory of Lenton, of which Geoffrey de Rochero is Prior, and 92 other Priories. *Vide*

Rot. Parl., vol. iii. pp. 491-9. Proceedings of the Privy Council, vol. i. pp. 191-5.

The above deliberations were the outcome of the Petition, the purport of which can be seen by a perusal of the following from the Rolls of Parl. of IV. Hen. IV., written in Norman-French, and of which I give a translation. We read:—"*Item:* Petition of the Commons that all Monks and "ꝑther Religious, being aliens and of French birth, living "and residing in the Kingdm̄ of England, be sent forth "and banished from the sd̄ Kgdm̄ of Engᵭ if to your gracious "Hgnēss and to the Lords of the sd Plment it appears "that this can be done without infringg̃ Treaties between "yourself and your adversary of France. And that all "alien Priories, with all the Fees and Advowsons, Lands, "Tenements, Rents, Services, Privileges, Liberties, and all "other easements to those Priories belongg̃ or appertnñ, be "resumed and taken entirely into your hands in the same "way in which they were seized by the late Kg. Ricd, as an "assistance in discharging your debts and in aid and support "of your said Commons. Disclaiming, nevertheless, the "necessity on these accounts of your sd̄ Commons serving "in the French wars, or the infringement by you of said "treaties. Provided always and excepted that those of your "lieges who are possessed of estates by grant, release, "ratification, or confirmation from those aforesaid, or who "through others happen to hold the Lands, tenements, or "possōns of the aliens before mentd, by purchase, in fee, or "for life, or for a term of years, or in any other manner by "license, confirmation, or ratification from yourself, or from "Kg. Edward, your grandfather, whom God pardon, or from "the said Kg. Richd, or as a gift to secular persons by your-"self or your progenitors, be not deprived of their Rights, "Lands, Tenements, or possessions by this statute, nor "under pretence of this statute in any way whatsoever.

"The King wills that all such Priories and all their "appurtenances, with the exception of the Conventual "Priories, be taken over unreservedly into his hands. And "in this matter the Kg's pleasure is to summon certain of

"his Counsellors and according to their advice he will dis-
"tribute the same as he shall see fit."

From another source of information we glean that "At "Lenton, near Nottingham, in the beginning of the reign "of Henry I., William Peverel built a priory dedicated to "the Trinity, and subordinate to the Abbey of Cluny, in "Normandy."

"It was made denizen in the 16 Richard II., and continued so till the general dissolution, when the yearly revenues of it were valued at £329 15*s.* 10*d.*"—"Descrip. of England," p. 305. 1775.

This being "made denizen" for a time warded off the dangers of dissolution; but, as it was deemed necessary to render their title more secure, the following was obtained:—

17° Hen. VI. Confirmatio pro monachis de Lent' de heremitagio de Kershale; in qua de H. II.—"Cal. Rot. Pat.," p. 280.

In the Parliamentary Proceedings 1 Hen. VII. we have the name of the house again appearing, but without any reference to Kersal:—The Monastery of the Holy Trinity of Lenton besyde Nottingham, of the order of Clune, and of the Diocese of the Shire of York—Act of Parl., 1 Hen. VII., 1485—saving the reversion of the Chapel in Tickill Castle to the Prior of the House and Monastery of Lenton.

I do not pretend to have exhausted the subject in these imperfect remarks. I have simply desired to add to the general information regarding this interesting old place, and with the following faulty list of Priors of Lenton, the former masters of Kersal, I will conclude.

Priors, &c., of Lenton.

Peter, Prior of Lenton. 9 John.—Finis de Co. Bed., p. 75.

Brother Geoffroy, Prior of Lenton. Ed. III.—Petitions in Parliament, vol. ii., p. 393.

Co. Derb'.—Placita de quo Waranto 1327-77, p. 137; John de Shirwode, attorney for the Prior of Lenton; Wm. de Denum for the King.

Co. North'.—Simon Thibaud, attorney for the P^r^ of Lenton; Ric^d^ de Aldeburgh, who followed for the King.—Plac. de quo Waranto, p. 576.

Co. Notts.—John de Shirwode, attorney for the P. of Lton; Wm. de Denum for the King. Placita de Quo War., p. 643.

Galfridus de Rochero, Prior of Lenton 1402-3.—4 Hen. IV., vol. i., p. 195.

John Elmham, P^r^ of the Ch. of the Hy. Trinity, 15 Jule.—1 Ed. IV., 1461-2. Rolls of Parl., p. 529a.

Thomas, Prior of the House and Monastery of the Holy Trinity of Lenton, 14 June.—14 Ed. IV., 1474-5. Rolls of Parl., 1 Hen. VII., 1485-6, vol. vi., p. 346a.

The undermentioned is the date of the Royal Grant of the lands of Lenton, Kersall included, on which subject I do not now propose to enter:—

Hen. VIII. Willoughby (Baldwin) Terræ concessæ in Com̄ Lancastriæ et Nottinghamiæ, 2 Pars original, anno 32, vel. 34. Rotulo, 44; et original anno 30, Rot. 131; ac Manerium de Kingehurst in Com. Warwick original, anno 18, Rot. 47; originalia tempore Regis Hen. VIII., art. Willoughby.

PENWORTHAM.

BY G. ESDAILE.

PENWORTHAM was certainly a royal borough in Saxon times, as we learn from Domesday Book; which fact, however, Merewether, in his "History of the Boroughs," does not mention.

In the list of the lands held by Roger of Poictou we find, in Lailand Hundred, King Edward held *Peneverdant.* "Therein two carucatès of land, and they yielded tenpence. "Now therein is a castle, and two ploughs are in demesne, "and six burgesses, and three radmans, and eight villeins "and four boors (bouar'), amongst all they have four "ploughs. Therein half a fishery, a wood, and an ærie of "hawks. As in the time of King Edward, it is worth three "pounds." Dom. Bk., vol. I., page 270.

The castle here mentioned undoubtedly occupied the summit of the "Castle Hill," fuller information about which may be gathered from Mr. Charles Hardwick's "History of Preston."

The family of Busli, Buliaco, Bussei, or Bussel,

"St. Lis and Luscy,
Bavent è Bussey,"

"came in with the Conqueror," and some of the name are yet to be met with at Werden as occupiers, tilling the ground which their ancestors owned as lords.

The first mention of the family by name occurs in the Domesday Bk., Blackburn Hundred: "All this land Roger of Poictou gave to Roger de Busli and Albert Greslet" (the Norman baron of Manchester).

This Roger of Poictou, a relative of the Conqueror, had a grant from William I. of all the lands "inter Ripam et Mersam," about half of which he gave by sub-infeudations to his immediate retainers. Who he married, or what family he left, is unknown; but, assuming that Warinus

Bussell was his heir, we proceed to show that the last-named *Warin Bussel* married Matilda, and had issue

1. Richard, of whom presently.
2. Albert, of whom anon.
3. Geoffrey =
    1. Robert.
    2. Henry.
    3. Thomas.
4. Warin.

1. A daughter = Ranulph Fitz-Roger.
2. A daughter = Gillemichel Fitz-Edward.
3. A daughter = Hamo Pincerna.
4. A daughter = Alan, the son of Swain.
5. A daughter = Robt. Hikeling.
6. A daughter = Richd Spileman.

The eldest son *Richard* succeeded; but, dying without issue, was followed by

Albert = Letitia, who was in her own right possessed of land in Leyland.

1. Hugo, of whom presently.
2. Henry.

Hugo Bussell = Antigonia; but, dying without issue, was succeeded by

Robert Bussell, son of Geoffrey. He married, and had issue—

1. Galfridus.
2. Warin.
3. William.
1. Avicia = John del Meles, and possibly married secondly to John de Haryngton, Dominus de Leyland.
2. Margaret = Henry, son of Ughtred de Whalley.

It will be almost next to impossible to continue the pedigree lower than this time; as, having become occupiers only, the names of the various representatives of the family would not be found in charters, calendars, inquisitions, and such other legal proceedings.

The question very naturally arises, Why should Penwortham, in Lancashire, be an appendage to the Benedictine Monastery of Evesham, in the county of Worcester?

This may be accounted for in several ways: Either because Matilda was a donor of lands in Evesham (Evesham Ch., fol. 88), or because of the relationship between the feudal Lord Roger (Pictavensis), son of Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, and the Conqueror (Roger de Poictou gave Howick to Evesham), or for some other good reason, and they were not wanting in those days, as we gather from the records of the family, wherein "Richard de la Bussei, taken "and detained in the prison of our Lord the King at "Gloucester for the death of Henry de la Poer, gave to the "Lord the King half a mark (6/8) that he might have 12 "honest and upright men of the county of Gloucester who "should try before the Justices at the first assizes in those "parts the question of his answering to Richard la Poer "concerning the death of the aforesaid Henry his relative, "&c.," xth day of July, 4th Hen. III. (1220)."—Excerpta Rot. Fin., p. 50.

It is fairly within the bounds of probability that this killing of Henry de la Poer was the beginning of the end of the family as territorial Lords of Penwortham.

In a recapitulation of grants and proceedings found under the several heads enumerated below—

Rot de Ob. 1 Joh (1200) p. 49,
" 3 " (1202) p. 188,
Rot de Fin. 7 Joh. (1206) p. 341,
Testa de Nevill (1272-80) pp. 403a and 403b—

we find that after the several heads of the family had, at various times, quarrelled with one another, with a cruel uncle, and portioned their daughters and sisters in marriage and free marriage with "Raun de Clavilla," with a "Raun' fil' Rogĩ," a "Gillemichel fil' Edwardi," a "Hamo Pincerna" an "Alan fil' Swain," a "Robt. Hikeling," a "Ric^{d} Spileman," they had still, during their sway, made grants of lands of their Barony of Penwortham to the Church of Penwortham, to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, to the Abbey of

Evesham, including the Churches of Penwortham, Leyland, Meles, &c.; to the Priory of Bothelton, and to the Abbey of Chester.

In his gift to Evesham, Warin Bussell stipulated that three monks and a chaplain, who subsequently was called Prior, should be sent to perform service at Penwortham Church. Hence the founding of the Priory.

All these gifts were to be held in various ways, as by "knight's service," "by the yielding of one sparrow-hawk of a year old" (per unum nisum sorum), "in free alms" (in pura elemosina); and, as if all this were not enough "to weigh even a royal merchant down," Penwortham was seized by the omnivorous John; who, although he lacked land, yet he no man's land did lack, and delivered to the Constable of Chester, from whom Busli got his lands by the payment of a fine (Rot. de Finibus, p. 341, and Lancaster Coucher Book, vol. i. fol. 73, No. 55). Further allusion to the Lacies, Earls of Lincoln, will be found as under:—

Testa de Nevill, p. 410.
Placita de quo warranto, com. Lan^{r} Ed. I., p. 381-2.
Cal. Rot. Char. 22 Ed. I. 1293, p. 125b.
Cal. Inq. Post Mortem 4 Ed. II. 1311, p. 244.
" 7 " 1314, p. 236b.
" 35 Ed. III. 1361-2, p. 236, vol. II.
" 45 " 1371-2, p. 309, "
&c., &c.

The Priory of Penwortham was a cell or obedientiary of the Monastery of Evesham, and had not an existence apart from it. The fortunes of the two were bound up together; together they flourished; together they fell.

In the Report of the Proceedings, taken in 1343, relative to the Church of Penwortham, it is stated:—"That it was "notorious and public, both at Evesham and Penwortham, "that the Priory at the latter place had been immemorially "only an 'obedience' of the Monastery of Evesham, and "had no appropriated property distinct from the Monastery. "That, as well the then prior (who the proctor stated should "rather be called an obedientiary), as all other monks, who

"had successively held the said Priory and obedience, "were monks of the same Monastery. They (the Priors) "were never presented nor instituted by the Bishop of "Lichfield, the due episcopal authority." Further:—

The Prior used the seal of Evesham, not having ever had a seal of his own. This is a good collateral proof of the state of dependence.

That the Abbots had often recalled the Priors, and at their (the Abbots) own free will changed the Priors of Penwortham, according to the customs of the Monastery of Evesham, which "customs" were arranged in a collected form and attested by Ranulphus, receiving the authorization of Pope Innocent III.—Cott. MS., Aug. II. p. 27.

It is extremely probable that the monks of Evesham looked upon a removal to our Priory as a species of banishment, for this place was not, as we now see it, fertile and pleasant; but at certain hours of the day, day by day, these verdant valleys were watery wastes, for the tide flowed and ebbed around and flooded these fields, as it has even within the memory of some of us.

The Abbey of Evesham was founded by Ecgwin, Bishop of Wiccia (3rd Bishop of Worcester), temp. Ethelred, King of Merica, A.D. 675, and the legend connected with the foundation appears upon the great seal of the Abbey.

In that part of Domesday Book relating to Worcester we have a glimpse of the life of the time about that early period.

The church of Evesham held Witune in the time of King Edward. This land a certain Vluiet gave to the same church of Evesham, and placed his gift upon the altar when his son Aluiet was made monk therein.

This was done in the 5th year of King Edward (1047). Afterwards Abbot Æluuin granted this land to his uncle as long as his man should live—who afterwards was killed in Harold's battle against the Normans (contra Norrenses).

When Warin Bussel made a grant of a fourth part of his fishery in Penwortham he, according to custom, placed the grant on the altar before the brethren, all present repeating:

"Whosoever shall defend this, may God defend him; but if "anyone disturb it, may his name perish from the earth."

In the Public Records from 1281 to 1479, *i.e.* in 198 years, 56 patents, grants, and charters, and numerous other documents relating to Penwortham—either directly or incidentally through Evesham—occur, as, for instance, "A "Register of the Charters of the Abbey of Evesham, in the "County of Worcester," in which are certain Saxon and other writings which smell "sweetly of antiquity" (quæ antiquitatem redolent).—Cott MS., Vesp., B. xxiv. p. 3.

"The life and suffering of St. Thomas the Martyr, Abp. "of Canterbury, from divers authorities, extracted by a "certain Monk of Evesham;" "A Bull of Martin IV., temp. E[d]. I., for the election of an Abbot of Evesham."

In January, 1274, at the Castle of Rothelent, a "patent "of protection was granted to Nicholas de Knovil, John de "Knovil, Richd. Parson of the Church of Cheping-Norton, "the Prior of Penwortham, the Abbot of Leicester, and to "Master Thomas de Cheddeworth, Justice of the King's "Bench, Dublin, about to go into the parts of Wales;" now a railway ticket is ample.

A "writ of protection" for the Abbot and Convent of Evesham, A.D. 1296 (Penwortham included).

In an "inquisition" taken at Lancaster, 15 Ed. III., before the Abbot of Fourneys (Furness), Edmund de Neville, Rich[d] de Houghton, and John de Radclyve, is given the names of the men of standing of the time, including a "Bussell."

Adam Banastre.	Robt. de Whalley.
John de Croft.	Wm. de Worthington.
Robt. de Thorp.	Rich[d] de Standish.
Wm. Banastre.	John Nyghtgale.
Rich. Banastre.	Wm. son of Robt. de Worthington.
Rich. de Heskyn.	Thos. de Northagh.
Adam de Clayton.	Rich[d] son of Wm. de Longton.
Adam de Anderton.	Wm. de Skoles.
Thos. Bussell.	John de Brenworth.

Petition from the Abbot and Convent of Evesham to Thos. Cromwell, praying that the monastery may be spared and not dissolved.—General Report, 1837, p. 64.

Calendar, in which appear the names of the Benefactors to the Monastery of Evesham, with the days on which they are commemorated.—Cott. MS., E. xii., No. 4, p. 99 in Smith's Catalogue (1696), but in that of 1802 the same reference appears with "desideratur." This document was probably burnt in the fire of 1731.

The Abbots of Evesham and Abingdon agreed upon some "constitutiones."—Cott. MS., Jul. D. ii. p. 14b. The Abbots of Evesham and Malmesbury also entered into a "conventio" to communicate "omnibus inter ipsos beneficiis, tam carnalibus quam spiritualibus."—Vitel., E. xvii. p. 431.

Extract from the Martyrology of the Abbey of Evesham. Cott. MS., Claud. A. viii. p. 190.

Hastening rapidly forward we find: That Sir Philip Hobby, (a member of the Privy Council of King Henry VIII., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stoner, but who died in 1558 without issue, leaving his half-brother, Sir Thomas Hoby, his heir), had, in the 33rd, 34th, and 38th Henry VIII., and in 1st and 4th Edward VI., certain grants of site of the Monastery of Evesham, and the lands pertaining to it in diverse counties in England.

John Fleetewood (son of William Fletewoode, of Heskyn, and Helen his wife, daughter of Robert Standish), was lessee of Penwortham Priory, from the Abbot and Convent of Evesham, and had, in the 34th, 36th, and 37th Henry VIII., grants of lands in divers counties in England, including the reversion of the estate of the Priory of Penwortham, of which he was lessee. This grant was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, anno. 6, Rot. 115.

The site of the Priory remained in the possession of this family for about 200 years, when, under the powers of an Act of Parliament, 21 George II., 1748, the estate was sold in June, 1749, to John Aspinall, who, in June, 1752, sold the principal part of the estates of Penwortham to James Barton, of Ormskirk, whose representatives sold it to the late Colonel Rawstorne.

ON SOME LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE AUTOGRAPHS.

BY C. T. TALLENT-BATEMAN.

I EXHIBIT, this evening, a collection of autographs, each of which is the original signature of a person connected with one or other of our two palatine counties, and noteworthy either on account of his own personal eminence or of the distinguished position his family has held in the county. Among other noblemen and gentlemen whose signatures are shown are the following:—

Sir Thomas West, K.G., 9th *Baron De La Warre*, and 8th *Baron West*, knight-banneret, who was Lord of the Manor of Manchester in the reigns of Kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and Queen Mary. This distinguished nobleman took an active part in the Reformation, and was one of the barons who subscribed the famous declaration or protest to Pope Clement VII. with regard to the latter's supremacy in England. Having no children, the Baron adopted his nephew, William West, as his intended successor; but this nephew, impatient to enjoy his uncle's honours and possessions, prepared poison to despatch his benefactor—an offence which caused the passing of a special Act of Parliament to deprive the ingrate of his right of succession. It was this William who (afterwards ennobled and restored to his natural rights by Queen Elizabeth) sold the Manor of Manchester to Lacy, the London merchant, from whom it was purchased by the founder of the Mosley family. The descent of the Wests, Lords De La Warre, from King Edward III. is not generally known. Richard, 7th Lord De La Warre and 6th Lord West, was a grandson of the renowned "Hotspur," Henry, Lord Percy, eldest son and heir apparent of the Earl of Northumberland, through his mother, Eleanor (wife of Reginald, 6th Lord De La Warre and 5th Lord West); Lord Percy having married the

daughter of Edward Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, and Lady Philippa Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 3rd son of King Edward III. It will be remembered that it was Lord Reginald's uncle (the last male representative of the La Warrs) who founded and endowed the Manchester Collegiate Church, now the Cathedral.

Sir Thomas Gerard, Knt., of Brynn (a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth, and ancestor of the present Lord Gerard), who, twice High Sheriff and once M.P. for Lancashire, was a staunch adherent of Mary, Queen of Scots, and was on that account twice imprisoned in the Tower by the English Queen. In consideration of the sufferings of this knight, his son, created a baronet on the institution of that Order, was liberally rewarded by King James I., who, it is interesting to observe—as one of the early instances of the Stuart proclivities to disregard the liberty of the subject—proposed to make the office of Sheriff of Lancashire hereditary in the Gerard family, a proposal, however, which was defeated by force of public opinion.

Randle Brereton, Esq., of Handford (temp. Elizabeth), a gentleman who was son and heir of Sir Urian Brereton, Escheator of Cheshire, and one of the Grooms of the Chamber to King Henry VIII., and who was great-uncle to the famous soldier Sir William Brereton, Knt. and Bart., of Handford, well known as one of the greatest of the Parliamentarian generals. Mr. Brereton was patron of the joint living of Ashton-upon-Mersey and Sale, Cheshire.

Sir Richard Hoghton, Knt. and Bart., of Hoghton Tower (temp. Elizabeth, by whom he was knighted), M.P., and Sheriff for Lancashire, created a baronet (also on the institution of that Order), and famous as the entertainer of King James I. on that monarch's historic progress into Scotland in 1617. There is, attached to the autograph, a seal bearing a now indistinct impression of the arms of the Hoghtons, viz.:—Sable, three bars argent; the arms, reversed in colours, of, it is interesting to observe, Edwin and Morcar, the famous Saxon Earls of Northumbria, from whom the family

of the Hoghtons is lineally descended. The author of "Pictorial Lancashire" (1844) makes an unpardonable mistake. He quotes as this baronet's funeral sermon a sermon preached in 1677, just after the death of Sir Richard, the third baronet, grandson of the above.

Sir Henry Hoghton, 5th baronet, and *Dame Susanna*, his wife, the date of whose autographs is 1753. Sir Henry was for thirty years M.P. for Preston; and was, on account of his signal services in opposing, at Preston, the Rebellion of 1715, chosen one of the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, and was afterwards appointed Advocate-General or Judge-Martial of the King's land forces. Dame Susanna, the baronet's third wife, was a Manchester lady, being daughter of Thomas Butterworth, of Manchester, gentleman, whose wife was granddaughter of Oswald Mosley, of Ancoats, esquire, buried in the Collegiate Church in 1630.

While drawing attention to this and other autographs of the Hoghton family, I produce a record of an Inquisition taken 18th April, 1659, by Sir Richard Hoghton, 3rd baronet, as High Sheriff, "by virtue of a Writt to me directed and to this Inquisition annexed." The Writ is dated 24th August, 1658, and commences thus—"Richard, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England." As Oliver Cromwell did not die until the 3rd September, 1658, Richard was not, as far as history yet records, Lord Protector on the preceding 24th August, and the "Writt annexed," which has no seal, is probably simply a parchment copy of the original with the name Richard substituted (doubtless by clerical error) for Oliver.

Humphrey Booth the elder, founder of Trinity Church, Salford, whose autograph, dated 1632, is attached to his armorial seal (from which it would appear that he claimed descent from the Booths of Barton and Dunham Massey). The pedigree of the Salford Booths, given by Mr. Booker in his "History of Blackley Chapel," is far from complete, and it is no difficult matter to add many items to it, and the notes in the text are not invariably accurate; but the present is not the opportunity to go into this matter. From

"Hollingworth" we learn that in 1617 Mr. Booth was the chief subscriber to the building of the south gallery in the Collegiate Church. In 1634 he laid the foundation of the Salford Chapel, and, after contributing (except to the extent of £200) the whole of the cost of the building, he endowed the foundation by the gift of lands. He was also a benefactor in perpetuity of the poor of his native town, and of Manchester. Mr. Booker, beyond publishing his will, and referring (inaccurately) to the conveyance of the Blackley estate, gives us no further particulars of the worthy founder. It appears that Mr. Booth was a merchant clothier and woollen-cloth manufacturer, and was very successful in trade. He owned real estate (much of which he, by a deed of settlement, entailed on members of his family), not only in Manchester and Salford proper, but in Pendleton, Pendlebury, Oldfield, Oldfield Lane, Little Bolton, Ardwick, Chorlton Row, and Royton, beside his estates at Blackley, which he settled by marriage settlement on his younger son and the latter's issue. His two sons had, in his later years, also an interest in business, having considerable capital therein, while the younger was an actual partner in the concern. The elder *Robert Booth* (whose autograph and armorial seal I also exhibit) was called to the bar and became a Bencher of Gray's Inn. He died in the lifetime of his father, having married Anne, daughter of Oswald Mosley, Esq., of Ancoats (which Anne was afterwards married to the Rev. Thomas Case, M.A., whom I shall hereafter particularly mention), and had by her, among other children, a son, Rt. Hon. *Sir Robert Booth*, Knt. (whose autograph I also exhibit), Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (*not* of the King's Bench, as Mr. Booker states) in Ireland. Sir Robert was buried at the Salford Chapel. His younger brother was ancestor of the Gore-Booths, Barts.

It is interesting to notice that a daughter of Sir Robert became the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Robert Booth, Archdeacon of Durham and Dean of Bristol, third son of Sir George Booth, 2nd baronet, afterwards Baron Delamere,

by Lady Elizabeth Grey, eldest daughter of Henry, Earl of Stamford. The Dean was also father (by his second marriage) of the fourth Lord Delamere.

I also show the autograph of Sir Robert's cousin, Humphrey Booth, of Blackley (grandson of the founder), a munificent benefactor of the poor of Salford and Manchester, by means of the well-known "Booth's Charities."

The father of this Humphrey, another Humphrey, younger son of the founder (whose autograph I also produce on a copy letter addressed to Mrs. Case) made his home on his estate at Blackley, having built there the mansion still known as "Booth Hall," fully described by Mr. Booker. His wife was (though Mr. Booker was unaware of the fact) Anne, daughter of Ralph Hough, to whom he was married in 1626, and who afterwards married Edward Warren, Esq., of Poynton.

The *Rev. Thomas Case*, M.A., and Anne, his wife, whose autographs bear the date 1647. Mrs. Case was, as above stated, the daughter of Oswald Mosley, Esq., of Ancoats (nephew of Sir Nicholas Mosley, the purchaser of the Manchester Manor) and the mother of Sir Robert Booth, the judge before named. The Rev. Thomas Case, the eminent Nonconformist clergyman, one of the Assembly of Divines, and one of the most popular preachers before Parliament, was one of the ministers who in 1660 were deputed to wait upon Charles II. at the Hague to congratulate that Prince on his proposed restoration, and was, in the following year, appointed one of the Commissioners at the Savoy. He was for a time (Mr. Bailey tells me) minister at Trinity Chapel, Salford, founded, as before-mentioned, by his wife's father-in-law. He died in 1682. The following interesting reference to him, in conjunction with Edmund Calamy Senior, is given in "Hudibras" (pt. 3, canto 2, line 633):—

> "For who first bred them up to pray,
> And teach the House of Commons' way?
> Where had they all their gifted phrases,
> But from our Calamies and Cases?"

Mr. Case was an intimate friend of the Rev. Richard Heyrick (next mentioned), whose epitaph he wrote on the

tomb in the Manchester Collegiate Church. A monument was raised in the same church to the memory of Mr. Case himself.

The *Rev. Richard Heyrick*, B.D., was the first Warden of Manchester under the Charter granted to the College by King Charles I., and held that office from 1635 to 1667. He was first cousin to the poet Robert Herrick, both being members of the well-known ancient Leicestershire family seated at Beaumanor, of which family the mother of Dean Swift was also a member. Heyrick, like his friend Case, was educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, of which college he became a Fellow. One of the first things that Heyrick did on his appointment was, in concert with the Fellows of the new foundation, to repair the Collegiate Church building, which was then in a very ruinous state. At the time of Colonel Birch's forcible entry into the Charterhouse, Heyrick was (Hollingworth tells us) imprisoned in London, but was afterwards allowed to resume his preaching duties in Manchester under a Presbyterian form of worship and church government. On the restoration of the monarchy, Heyrick was fully reinstated in his wardenship. He is, as is well known, buried within the choir of his church. It is a curious coincidence that the two cousins—one the most distinguished of the Manchester wardens, the other "the sweetest of the lyrists who sang in the seventeenth century"—should both have received direct ecclesiastical patronage, not only from Charles I., but from Charles II.

Sir George Warren, K.B.—whose autograph is given dated 1774—well known as the last male representative of the famous Warrens of Poynton, lords of the manor of Stockport. The marriage of Sir George, who was for sixteen years M.P. for Lancashire, is thus noticed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1758):—"June, George Warren of Pointon, Cheshire, Esquire, to Miss Revere; £200,000"!

ON SOME EARLY MANUSCRIPTS AND PRINTED BOOKS.

BY THE

EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.

[The substance of an address given by Lord Crawford at the Manchester Town Hall, November 12th, 1883, when his lordship exhibited to the members some exceedingly rare and valuable books, forming a portion of the Library at Haigh Hall.]

MANUSCRIPTS.

IN response to the request of the Society, I have brought a selection of early manuscripts and printed books, which are interesting both to persons who are fond of beautiful things and to others who may care principally for such things because they are rare. There are some volumes which are not exceedingly rare, but are interesting from being the first editions of famous books, like the *editiones principes* of Homer, Tacitus, and Cicero. Of other books on the table fifteen are unique, by which I mean they are the only copies known, and of the remainder not more than ten or a dozen copies have been found. Among the MSS. there are four which are bound in a very remarkable or curious manner.

The first is a Manuscript on Vellum of the 10th century, consisting of the treatise composed by Peter the Lombard on the "Psalms of David."

Bound in wooden boards, the upper one of which is covered with plates of silver-gilt with filigree work round the sides, set with gems and plaques of Limoges enamel. Within the border is a figure of the Crucifixion in enamelled copper. It may be considered to be of Byzantine workmanship of the 10th century.

The second and third are Manuscripts on Vellum of the 10th century. Vol. I. The Old Testament. Vol. II. The New Testament.

These volumes belonged at one time to the Altenbergen Monastery, near Cologne.

They are bound in wooden boards, on the upper side of which are silver-gilt plates embossed with designs and medallions with gems inserted. In the centre are ivory plaques, in high relief.

The bindings are of about the same date as the manuscripts.

The fourth is a *Psalterium.* A manuscript on vellum of the 11th or 12th century, in an ornamented cover or binding forming a dyptych, with ivory carvings, figures in alto-relievo, and enamels. The borders contain 32 ivory medallions—16 on each cover—representing the Prophets and Saints with their symbols. On some are found inscriptions in Greek uncial letters. These ivories are very early, possibly of the 6th century, and probably were executed in the south of Italy in the part known as Magna Grecia, but the enamel work in the centre, the crucifix and background, is far less old, and appears to have been inserted in comparatively modern times, say about the year 1450.

PRAYERS FOR PRIVATE USE.

Manuscript on Vellum, with many illuminations, executed in Germany, about the middle of the 15th century, from 1430–1450. The illumination represents the Resurrection of the Dead.

GOSPELS IN ENGLISH.

The Gospels of the Lord Jhesu Christ, Luk, John, Mathew, Mark, Englished by John de Wycliffe, ãd scribit A.D. 1380.

This manuscript was presented to Queen Elizabeth, on her accession to the throne, by Francis Newport, who, for the sake of his religion, had been compelled to fly during the reign of Queen Mary. There is prefixed to it a long letter written by him to the Queen.

EVANGELIA QUATUOR LATINE.

Manuscript on Vellum of the 9th Century, written in semi-uncial, with illuminations of the Evangelists.

daughter of Edward Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, and Lady Philippa Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 3rd son of King Edward III. It will be remembered that it was Lord Reginald's uncle (the last male representative of the La Warrs) who founded and endowed the Manchester Collegiate Church, now the Cathedral.

Sir Thomas Gerard, Knt., of Brynn (a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth, and ancestor of the present Lord Gerard), who, twice High Sheriff and once M.P. for Lancashire, was a staunch adherent of Mary, Queen of Scots, and was on that account twice imprisoned in the Tower by the English Queen. In consideration of the sufferings of this knight, his son, created a baronet on the institution of that Order, was liberally rewarded by King James I., who, it is interesting to observe—as one of the early instances of the Stuart proclivities to disregard the liberty of the subject—proposed to make the office of Sheriff of Lancashire hereditary in the Gerard family, a proposal, however, which was defeated by force of public opinion.

Randle Brereton, Esq., of Handford (temp. Elizabeth), a gentleman who was son and heir of Sir Urian Brereton, Escheator of Cheshire, and one of the Grooms of the Chamber to King Henry VIII., and who was great-uncle to the famous soldier Sir William Brereton, Knt. and Bart., of Handford, well known as one of the greatest of the Parliamentarian generals. Mr. Brereton was patron of the joint living of Ashton-upon-Mersey and Sale, Cheshire.

Sir Richard Hoghton, Knt. and Bart., of Hoghton Tower (temp. Elizabeth, by whom he was knighted), M.P., and Sheriff for Lancashire, created a baronet (also on the institution of that Order), and famous as the entertainer of King James I. on that monarch's historic progress into Scotland in 1617. There is, attached to the autograph, a seal bearing a now indistinct impression of the arms of the Hoghtons, viz.:—Sable, three bars argent; the arms, reversed in colours, of, it is interesting to observe, Edwin and Morcar, the famous Saxon Earls of Northumbria, from whom the family

EVANGELIA QUATUOR ARMENICE.

Manuscript on Vellum of the 9th Century.

Armenian MSS. of early date are of excessive rarity. The present is a very fine example of the uncial character used by them.

EVANGELIA QUATUOR SYRIACE.

Manuscript on Vellum, written about A.D. 700.

A volume of great importance, as Syriac or Chaldee versions seldom occur. It is of the Peschito Version.

GOSPELS.

Sahidic, or Thebaic. Two Manuscripts on Vellum.

The first a fragment of St. Luke's Gospel, from ch. iii. 8—vi., 36, written about the 6th century. The Second MS. also a fragment of St. Luke's Gospel, ch. xvii. 18 - ch. xix., 40, written about A.D. 800.

AL-QURAN.

Manuscript on Vellum, written in large Kufic Characters. About A.D. 850.

AL-QURAN.

Manuscript on Vellum, written in Moghrabi hand, tending to Kufic, in large letters of gold.

About A.D. 1,000.

These two fragments of the Qurân are very valuable, and specimens written on vellum are of extraordinary scarcity.

THE SHAH NAMEH.

Folio Manuscript on Paper with Illuminations, written in 1542, and originally belonged to the King of Oude.

A very fine copy of the great Persian Epic Poem. The "Book of Kings" is a chronicle of all that is noble and chivalrous in Persia. Written by Firdausi about the year 1050, it is still in great request among the professional story tellers

of the East, who can, like the improvisatori of Naples, extract a living by working on the feelings of those who long to hear again of the mighty deeds of Rustem, the son of Zàl, and of his famous horse Rakush. This MS. was used by Captain Turner Macrae for his reprint of this romantic history.

LANCELOT DEL LAC.

Folio Manuscript on Vellum, written about A.D. 1300.

An early and important manuscript in Norman French of one of the most popular of the Romances of the "Knights of the Round Table," with many curious and interesting miniatures.

In this manuscript many adventures are recorded which are wholly omitted in the printed accounts.

The first volume of the manuscript is now shewn.

ROMAN DE LA ROSE.

Quarto Manuscript on Vellum, written for and presented to Christina de Lindesay, Dame de Concy, shortly after he husband died. Dated 1323.

A volume of the greatest interest to me personally, as being a relic of my family.

NICOLAS DE LYRA.

Postilla super Libros Veteris Testamenti.

Manuscript on vellum, with many illuminations. Three volumes, of which the first is now shown. It was written in the year 1407, and presented to a member of the Malatesta family.

LECTIONARIUM.

Manuscript on Vellum, with illuminations written by Ruoftus, Abbot of Prüm, a monastery on the Moselle. He flourished about the year A.D. 930.

The illumination represents the coming of the Three Maries to the Sepulchre, after the Resurrection.

SERVICES FOR THE FIRST NIGHTS OF THE PASSOVER.
Hebrew Manuscript on Vellum, with many illuminations.

In this manuscript there are found many Lectiones Variantes. It appears from a part of the prayers to have been prepared for German Jews, in contradistinction to the Spanish and Italian.

About the middle of the 16th century.

JOHN LYDGATE, Monk of Bary.
The Boke of the Sege of Troy.
Folio Manuscript on Vellum, written about 1420.

"Atte the excitation and steryng of the most noble and mighty prince, Kyng Henry the Fyfthe," to whom the book was presented.

This is certainly one of the most important and magnificent manuscripts in the English language, and the paintings with which it is adorned, 70 in number, afford grand illustrations of the costume, armour, and architecture of England in those early days. An interesting volume might be written on this manuscript.

THE COLONNA MISSAL.

Manuscript on Vellum, executed for Cardinal Pompeo Colonna, 6 vols., of which the first and second are now exhibited. These volumes remained in the possession of the Cardinal's heirs until quite recently, when they were brought to England from the Sciarra Colonna Library.

The tradition handed down by the family was that the large full-page illuminations were executed by Raphael, about the year 1517, when the owner was made a Cardinal, and there is no doubt but that, if not actually by his hand, the work was done by his followers under his supervision.

In all probability we may say that the large miniatures are painted by Timotea Vite, and the illuminations and arabesques by Litti di Filippo de' Corbizi.

PRINTED BOOKS.

CICERO DE OFFICIIS.

Folio, but in 8vo. form. Mayence (Fust & Schoeffer), 1465.

Editio Princeps of Cicero, and also the first appearance of any classic author in type, this volume forms naturally a landmark in the history of printing.

On the last page is found also the first appearance of an Ode of Horace, "de Vite humane brevitate," the 7th Ode of the 4th Book. In copies of the second and subsequent issues of this year the device of the two shields is found below this Ode.

It is more rare on paper than on vellum. Of the former 27 copies are known, while of the latter I can only trace 18.

So little was the art of printing known even at this time that an explanation was given in the colophon.

CORNELIUS TACITUS.

Small Folio. Venice (Vindelin de Spira), S.A., Circa 1469–70.

The Editio Princeps of the first five books of the Histories, and the last six books of the Annals. A volume of the rarest of the Latin Classics.

LACTANTIUS.

Adversus Gentes, De Tra Dei, &c. Folio. Subiaco, (Sweynheim and Pannartz), 1465.

This volume is of high interest as being the first specimen of printing executed in Italy, and of which but few copies now remain to us. The printers were not possessed of a fount of Greek type, and blanks are therefore left.

HOMERI OPERA OMNIA, GRÆCE.

Folio. Florence (Demetrius Cretensis), 1488.

It is unnecessary to dilate on the beauty of this, the Editio Princeps of the Prince of Poets. The present copy, a most superb one, belonged, it is said, to Cardinal Ximenes, of Polyglot fame, but I cannot affirm this as correct.

THE PRYMER IN ENGLISH.

Printed in London about the end of 1558, or beginning of 1559, in the 1st year of Q. Elizabeth.

It contains prayers for the dead, and is evidently the first issue, as it was got up hurriedly, and contains errors which were corrected in the fourth edition of 1560. Described at length by Lathbury in his "History of the Book of Common Prayer." 8vo. Oxford, 1858. pp. 65, 66.

Unique.

PRAYERS FOR PRIVATE USE.

For (?) each day of the week.

A Fragment, in 24mo. Printed London (Whitchurch), April 12, 1550.

In this book is the first appearance of the "Godly Prayers," which are usually supposed to have been first printed in a collected shape in the 4to. Common Prayer of 1552.

The final prayer for Tuesday is the same as that inserted for that day among the series entitled "Certain Prayers taken out of the Service daily used in the Queen's house" in the edition above mentioned.

The Queen was Katherine Parr.

This little volume seems to be the first of the long series of manuals for family prayer.

Unique.

EIN NY PSALMA BOK,

med morgund Andligum Psalmū Kristelegū Lofsaungum oy viisum skickanglegu til samans sett og Autor og endurbætt. 12mo. Holum. 1589.

This edition of the Icelandic Psalter is wholly unknown and undescribed.

Unique.

CERTAIN SERMONS OR HOMILES,

Appoynted by the Kynges Maiestie, to be declared and redde by all persons, Vicars or Curates, every Soday in their Churches, where ther have Cure. 4to. London (Grafton), 1547.

The first book of Homilies, so rare that only two other copies are known to exist. The four subsequent editions may be known by the spelling of the word "Certain," which in them is "Certayne."

MISSALE.

Secundū usum insignio Ecclesiæ Saŕ. Folio. Rouen (Morin), Sœc. xv.

Of this beautiful edition, in which occur curious variations in the marriage service, no other copy is known.

MISSALE AD USUM CELEBERRIME ECCLESIÆ EBORACENSIS.

Folio. Rouen (Olivier), 1516.

The York Missal is far the rarest of the old English Service books. Of this, the first edition, only four other copies are known; all, I believe, now in public libraries. Of the second edition, 1517, only one perfect copy exists now in the British Museum. Of the third edition, 1530, but one copy is known, now in the Bodleian; while of the fourth and fifth editions the only copies cited are two of the fourth in the Bodleian, one at St. John's, Cambridge, and one in private hands; while of the fifth edition only one copy is recorded as being in the Bodleian. We have therefore of the five editions only eleven examples of the missal.

The present copy is quite perfect and undefaced, and in splendid preservation.

MARTIN LUTHER.

Disputatio D. Martini Luther Theologi, pro declaratione Virtutis in Indulgentiarum.

4ff., 4to. (Wittemberg), 1517.

The first and very rare edition of the celebrated Thesis of Luther against the system of Indulgences, which he affixed to the gate of the University of Wittemberg. This is most interesting, as being the original Cartel of Defiance from Germany against Papal Supremacy.

But very few copies have escaped.

MATHEW PARKER, Archbishop of Canterbury.

De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, et Privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis, cum Archiepiscopis eiusdem 70.

Folio. London (John Daye), 1572.

A most interesting volume, not only for its excellence, but also as being the first instance of a privately printed book. It is believed that only 25 copies were printed, and of these there are now known 23. All of them differ amongst each other, but the present may, I think, be considered as the most complete, as it possesses all that the others have, with the exception of a single leaf, the "Cantriæ Status ab adventu Cæsaris," which only exists in the copy preserved at Lambeth.

Of the 23 copies cited, 17 are in public libraries; and of the remaining six copies I possess two.

VALENTINE AND ORSON.

Small 4to. London (Copeland), S.A.

"The whiche historye I Henrye Watsō symple of vnder-"standynge have translated out of French into our maternall "tonge of Englyshe, at the Instaunce of my worshypfull "mayster Wynkyn de word Prayig all y reders or hearers "here to have mi youth for excused, if I have fayled in any "thyng."

These lines in the preface, referring to the edition of Wynkyn de Worde, are of interest, and such was the popularity of the romance that of that edition merely a fragment of four leaves remains to us, treasured in the library of the Duke of Devonshire, while of the present or second edition no other copy is known to exist.

Unique.

HUON OF BORDEAUX

Translated by Lord Berners.

4to. London: Wynkyn de Worde. Circa 1534.

The unique original of this book being now at the British

Museum, while being reprinted by the Early English Text Society, I am unable to show it.

The present is the Part I. of the Chanson du Geste of Huon de Villeneuve, as reproduced by the Society.

LES QUATRES FILZ AYMON.

Small folio. Lyons (Jean de Vingle), 1493.

An interesting and important romance of the Carolingian Series, written as a poem early in the thirteenth century by Huon de Villeneuve. It is the first edition known with a date, and is so rare that no other copy is known to exist.

LES QUATRES FILZ AYMON.

Small folio. Lyons (Claude Nouvry), 1506.

Another edition of this romance of chivalry not less rare and precious than the preceding, as it also is considered unique.

UGGIERI IL DANESE.

Folio. Venice (Lucas Veneziano), 1480.

The earliest known edition in Italian of the Romance of Ogier, or Olgar the Dane, who in 773 took up arms against Charlemagne; but, being defeated, and made prisoner, latterly became one of his most ardent followers, and achieved such celebrity that his name appears as one of the "Douze Pairs."

This edition was unknown until the present year, and is considered unique.

PALMERIN DE OLIVA.

Folio. Seville (Juan Varelas), 1525.

It is now believed that the author of the Palmerin Romance was a lady of Ciudad Rodrigo, and to her pen is also assigned the Romance of Primaleon, these all springing from the original cycle of the Amadis de Gaula.

The Palmerin was first printed in 1511, at Salamanca, but of this no copy is known save that in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

The present copy, so far as I know the second edition, is as rare as the first, as it has been considered to be unique since the days of Mr. Heber, to whom it belonged.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE KNIGHTS AND HEROES OF CHIVALRY.

Large folio, broadside on Vellum. S. L. et A.

This, though comparatively a common book in its usual form, viz., small 12mo., is most rare and valuable in the present state; indeed, I am unaware of the existence of any other copy.

LES SEPT SAGES DE ROME.

Folio. Geneva, 1494.

One of the earliest editions of this old romance, which we find in many languages, mounting up to the Sanscrit in the time of Sendebad., B.C. circa 100.

Of this edition one other copy only is known; now in the Library of the Arsenale, Paris.

PIERRE DE PROVENCE.

Small folio. Lyons (Bartholomew Buyer), circa 1478.

Originally written in verse by Bernard de Treviez, in the 12th century, this romance attained great popularity in Spain. It was translated into French prose about 1450, as we learn from the opening lines.

Very few copies of the book are known, indeed, I can only mention that in the Library at Lyons; and the present has the reputation of being the only perfect copy remaining to us.

CRONICA CRONICARUM, ALREGE ET MIS PAR FIGURES.
Large folio. Paris (Petit & Regnault), 1521.

Printed on vellum on one side only, of great rarity, only four copies being known.

Though now bound as a book, there is no doubt but that the original intent was that it should be kept as a *roll*, similar to many ancient manuscripts.

The present copy is quite perfect and in fair preservation.

MARCO POLO.

Hie hebt sich an das puch des edelñ Ritters uñ landtfarers Marcho Polo. In dem er schreibt die grossen wunderlichen ding dieser welt. Sunderlichen von den grossen künigen und keysern die da herschen in den selbigen landen und von iren solck und seimer gewonheit da selbs.

Small folio. Nuremberg (Fricz Creuszner), 1477.

The first edition of the wondrous tale of Marco Polo's travels, and a most precious volume, of which only four copies are known to exist—one in the British Museum, one in the Imperial Library, Vienna, one in Lord Spencer's collection, and the present copy; and of these only two possess the woodcut portrait, that of Lord Spencer and mine.

It is, perhaps, the most interesting volume in the whole range of early travels.

SCHILDTBERGER.

Ich Schildtberger zoche ausz von meiner heimet mit Namen ausz der stat München gelegen in bayern.

Folio, 48ff., without date or place of printing (15th Century).

The account of a German soldier named Schildtberger, who was originally a prisoner of Badjazet in Asia Minor. He was subsequently captured by Tamerlane, and carried into Tartary. After thirty years' service in his army, he returned to Europe after the death of the great Scythian conqueror.

Previous to the sale of Mr. Heber's books it was unknown, and was then presumed to be unique, and no other copy has, I believe, been since discovered.

GABRIELE CAPODELISTA.

Itinerario di Terra Santa, e del Monte Sinai.

4to., 82ff., without date or place of printing.

Account of his journey from Venice to Jerusalem, through the Holy Land and Mount Sinai. He was a native of Padua, of noble descent, and journeyed with several friends, among whom I notice the name of the "Illustrissimo Signor Conte Iuhanne de Hosseter Anglico." I have been unable to identify this personage.

It is of the greatest rarity, Brunet being only able to record the sale of the copy at Pinelli's Library, which was dispersed in London in 1789, when it was bought by Thornton for 10*s.* 6*d.*

No other copy has been found.

— —

RAK-YO-SYOU.

Collection of Falling Leaves. 4to. In Collegio Japonico Societatis Jesu Amacusâ, 1598.

This work is of the highest importance, and almost indispensable to those who wish to study and comprehend the literature of Japan, as produced by the early Jesuit Missionaries in that extraordinary country. It is continually referred to in the "Journal Asiatique," and has been reprinted in modern times.

The present is the only copy known.

RODRIGUES R. P. JOAO, S. J.

Arte da Lingoa de Japani. 4to. Nagasaki, 1604.

Another work on the grammar, &c., of Japan, of equal importance and scarcity to the former. It has been copied twice since its arrival at Haigh, once for the Imperial Library, Paris, and once by an Italian savant.

Unique.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Prayers. 1430-50.
Gospels. Wycliffe, 1380.
,, Latin, 9th Century.
,, Armenice, 9th Century.
,, Syriace, A.D. 700.
,, Sahidic, 6th Century.
,, ,, A.D. 800.
Koran. A.D. 850.
,, A.D. 1000.
Shah Namèh. 1542.
Lancelot del Lac. 1300.
Roman de la Rose. 1323.
Nicolas de Lyra. 1407.
Lectionarium. 930.
Hebrew Service. 16th Century.
Lydgate. 1420.
Colonna Missal.

PRINTED BOOKS.

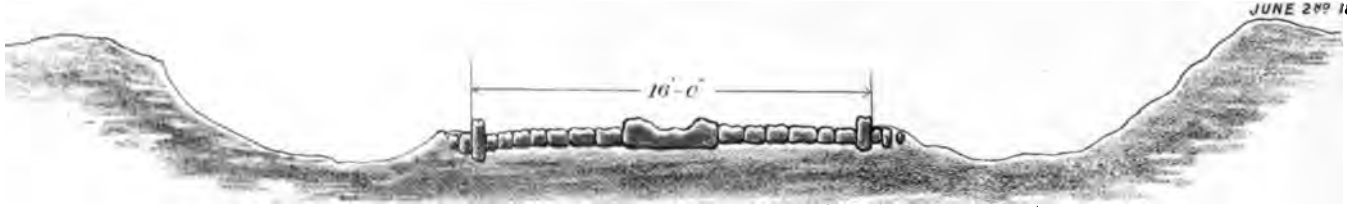
Cicero. 1465 (27).
Tacitus. 1469 (few).
Lactantius. 1465 (few).
Homer. 1488.
Prymer. 1558 (1).
Prayers. 1550 (1).
Icelandic Psalter. 1589 (1).
Homilies (3).
Sarum Missal. 15th Century (1).
Missale York. 1516 (5).
Luther. 1517 (few).
Parker. 1572 (23).
Valentine and O. (1.)
Huon. 1534 (1.)
Aymon. 1493 (1).
,, 1506 (1).
Uggieri. 1480 (1).
Palmerin. 1525 (1).
Armorial Bearings (1).
Sept Sages. 1494 (2).
Pierre. 1478 (2).
Cronica. (1521) (4).
Marco Polo (4).
Schildtberger (1).
Capodelista (1).
Rak-yô-Syou (1).
Rodrigues (1).

BINDINGS.

Peter the Lombard. 10th Century.
Bible. 10th Century (2 vols).
Psalterium. 6th and 12th Centuries.

SECTIONS OF THE ROMAN ROAD OVER BLACKSTONE EDGE.

JAS: HORSFALL.
JUNE 2ND 1883.



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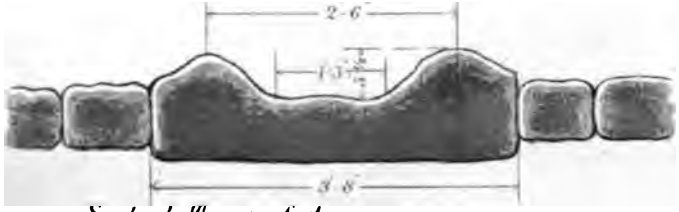

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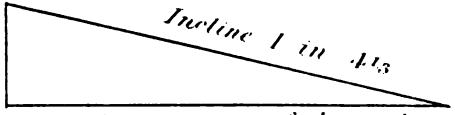


Gradient of steepest part of the road

THE ROAD OVER BLACKSTONE EDGE.

BY H. COLLEY MARCH, M.D.

SAYING a few words to this Society the other day about the old road over Blackstone Edge, I ventured to call its Roman origin a fundamental postulate. For this, Mr. President, you very properly took me to task, and laid it down as a part of our duty not to postulate but to ascertain. "Is the road Roman?" must therefore be for us not a fundamental postulate but a preliminary inquiry. To antiquarians better versed in such subjects than myself I will leave it to decide whether this particular road was needed during the Latin occupation, while I confine myself to pointing out that it is Roman in all its physical characteristics. Its size, strength, and solidity indicate that it was designed for a very considerable traffic, while a structure so massive and costly could hardly have been the work of other than a wealthy and imperial power.

The manner in which it was made appears to be Roman. The foundation is of sand and rubble, and in this the stones of the causeway are bedded. (Causeway, formerly causey = chaussée—calceata via.)

The pavement is convexly arched from side to side, and its centre is formed by a line of large blocks of millstone grit, to which the ordinary sets are built up, while these are supported on the outside by buttressed curbstones. (*See* Horsfall's section.)

The mode of foundation-drainage is also Roman, and is that of a bilateral foss, a ditch on either hand. It is the filling-up of these dykes by rainwash that has caused so much of the road, especially on the eastern side, to be covered by bog and peat. Most of these points are illustrated by photographs. Its route or direction, too, is Roman. It ascends the steepest slope, not only without winding, but in a line at

right angles to the crest of the hill. (*See* Ordnance Map, which gives this road as crossing the Edge at an altitude of 222 feet higher than the present road.) I am not aware of any pack-horse track in the kingdom of which this can be stated. Pearson says (i. 40, 41): "Roads were the first appliance in "the mechanism of Roman government. In Britain the "materials that came first to hand, gravel or stone, were "generally taken. They climbed hills it would have been "simpler to skirt, and traversed morasses on piles, going "with unswerving directness of purpose from one point to "another. They were rather causeways than roads, and were "often drained by fosses on each side."

Fosbroke says (p. 568) the Roman "causeways were made of wood, sand, and stones, or paved." But, besides the evidence of antiquity furnished by those portions of the road that are left, there is that which is afforded by all the important parts that are gone. In the neighbourhood of Blackstone Edge are places where the road must have crossed a stream, and where there is now no trace of a bridge.

Wright says (p. 187), speaking of Roman roads: "We "have many proofs that the rivers of this country were "passed by an extensive system of bridges. They had "stone piers, on which was laid a horizontal roadway of "timber."

Now, English road-makers have usually built bridges of stone; and if the causeway we are discussing had been constructed, or even used, in anything like modern times, such a total evanishment of all corresponding pontine remains would appear well-nigh inexplicable.

On the other hand, if the road is Roman we may suppose either that its bridges, having been of wood, have disappeared by natural decay; or, that the present streams having cut their course since Roman times, no bridging was then required.

It may be noticed here that the abundant presence of peaty matter on some portions of the pavement, *and even on some places where the pavement has been removed*, however

much it may negative a recent use of the road, is an unsafe guide to age, since it may be produced with comparative rapidity in favouring conditions of moisture, and in contiguity to peat already formed.

A further proof of antiquity may perhaps be seen in the extraordinary number of alterations to which the original road has been subjected. In one part of the eastern slope it would seem that the pavement had, at some period, been broken up, perhaps for strategic reasons; that thereafter two deviations had been made on to the moor, first one and then another, which had been rudely paved; and at last that out of broken blocks and disturbed sets an irregular horse-track had been placed on the original highway, but running obliquely across it.

But more remarkable changes must be noticed. The road differs greatly in measurement. The normal width of the western portion is 16 feet; but in other places the road is 14 feet, 12½ feet, and 10 feet wide. Pavements so various can scarcely all have been laid down at the same period, and we are bound to believe the most worn are the oldest. Now, as the most worn are by far the widest, the narrowest parts would seem to have been laid, not only in later times, but in times when there was less traffic, both of carts and of pack-horses. But at what distant day was such traffic at its greatest if not during the Roman occupation?

The last, and not the least striking, evidence of antiquity is the fact that on the eastern portion of the road, and at a spot from which all wrought stones have disappeared, is a place called the "Devil's Pavement." A name of this sort may reasonably be taken to indicate that the paved road once passed in this direction, but that its structure was so different from the familiar pack-horse tracks of the district, as well as so ancient and unaccountable, that it was supposed to have been the work of supernatural powers.

With every endeavour to be as brief as possible, I am compelled, for our purpose to-night, to divide this old road into four parts; the western portion, the summit, the eastern portion, and that which runs northward by the side of a

stream. They all present different characteristics, both as to the pavement and as regards the ground on which it rests.

I.

The western portion is the most interesting, from its containing a line of troughstones which occupy the centre of a causeway 16 feet across, or, measured within the curbstones, a compact paved roadway 15 feet wide. The characteristic feature of the locality is its steepness.

A newspaper correspondent, who believes that the trough was originally an open stone drain, and who has attacked Mr. Watkin on the ground that his woodcut of the furrow is "extremely misleading," asserted in 1880 that "the gradient is not nearly so great as it seems."

The exact contrary is the case, for on the rolling moors where there are no horizontal lines to correct one's judgment, the steepness of a slope is unappreciated; and I was able to prove that the gradient of most of the western portion of the road is about one in five. As regards the famous troughstones, I shall discuss only two theories tonight; the pedal or foot-furrow theory and the skidding theory.

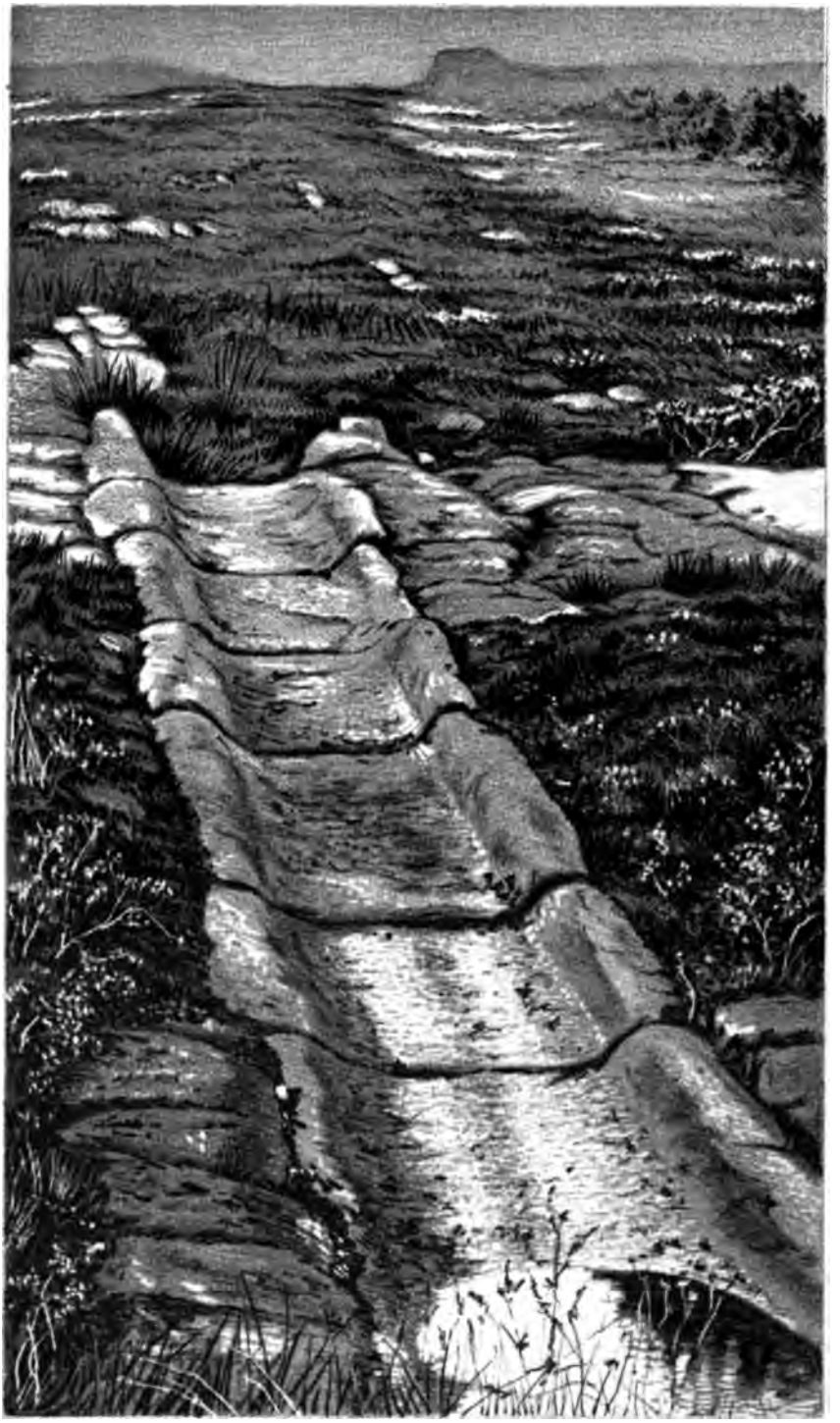
A pack-horse track, if a highway, was called a "pack and prime-way." Lord Coke (*c.* 1648) says "a pack and prime "way, which is both a horse and foot way, is called in Latin "*actus*," or bridle road—it is never a cart or carriage-way. Such roads abounded in this neighbourhood. They were made of a series of thick transverse blocks of millstone grit on which horses walked, and which they often wore into deep furrows. There was no side pavement for foot-passengers and no provision for wheeled vehicles. The celebrated Long Causeway between Clitheroe and Pontefract was of such a kind. This was, says Dr. Whitaker, "the line "which the Lacies and Plantagenets were condemned to "pursue, their trains of sumpter horses travelling these boggy "wastes, impassable at that time for carriages." He further says that "as late as the year 1720 there were only two carts

'in the whole township of Cliviger, in which," he continues, "there were no cartroads." Though a pack and prime way was often a drift-way, or a road for driving cattle upon, yet that it was paved only for horses in the way indicated, and not for carriages, is shown by many legal decisions and documents; as by an indictment laid at Leeds in 1761, as follows:—"And that from the time of which the memory of "man runneth not to the contrary there was and yet is a "certain common and ancient pack and prime way leading "from the town of Halifax, in the West-Riding of the county "of York, to the village of Heptonstall, in the said Riding, "for all the liege subjects of the said Lord the King and his "ancestors *on horseback and on foot*, to go, return, pass, ride, "labour, and drive their cattle at their will. And that a "certain part of the same common pack and prime way "situate, lying, and being within the Township of Warley, "in the said Riding (to wit) from a certain place there called "the Cliff Hill to a certain other place there called the "Steps, containing in length five hundred yards, and in "*breadth five yards*, on the first day of July, in the first year "of the reign of the Lord, the now King George the Third, "and continually afterwards until the day of the taking of "the Inquisition . . . . was, and yet is, very ruinous, "miry, deep-broken, and in such decay for want of due "reparation and amendment of the same, that the liege "subjects of our said Lord the King, by the same way, *with* "*their horses and cattle*, could not during the time aforesaid, "nor yet can, go, return, pass, ride, and labour as they "ought, and were wont to do," &c., &c. A portion of this old road is still to be seen near Heptonstall, and I show a photograph of it. It was in connection with the Long Causeway, which was formerly marked by a line of stone crosses, only one of which remains. I show, too, a photograph of this.

Now, the western slope of the Blackstone Edge highway is paved not only with squared and carefully bedded sets, on which, as originally laid, horses could have travelled with the greatest comfort and security, but it was furnished

also with massive central blocks, which were a frequent feature in roads of Roman construction. But if these blocks were placed there for the sole passage of horses, we are reminded of the great Sir Isaac Newton, who made at the bottom of his door a large hole to admit his cat, and a small hole to admit his kitten; and was presently surprised to observe that the kitten preferred to come in through the large hole. A galloway walked on a line of stone blocks, because they afforded the *only* safe footing. On either side was the yielding and often boggy earth. A string of gals never left this narrow track unless it met another string of gals, and then the respective drovers would sometimes fight as to which team should descend into the mire. But how would pack-horses behave on a steep gradient, and on a causeway 15 feet wide, paved partly with well-laid sets and partly with smooth-faced blocks, before there was, ex hypothesi, any central trough at all? Because if the furrow was made by horses' feet, the stones must once have been entirely without a groove. I have myself seen pack-horses ascending a hilly road, and have observed them winding up from side to side; and any one may notice to-day, how, in climbing a steep street of one in ten, the feet of a horse constantly slip from the surface of the sets to be held in the crevices of the intersecting joints. It is difficult, therefore, to conceive that a driver could compel his gals, or that they would themselves prefer, to toil up a gradient of one in five, in a mathematically straight line and on a perfectly smooth surface, when they could wind to and fro on a spacious and even road, whose pavement afforded ample foothold. To render such a difficult conception easier, it has been suggested that the central blocks constituted the only original causeway, which was therefore a simple pack-horse track; and that the side roads were afterwards built up to it. But, perhaps, few things about this part of the road are more certain than the oneness and compactness of the entire structure, while there is ocular evidence that the central stones were not laid in "a miry trough caused by incessant trampling." (*See* Coloured View.) The deep

TROUGHSTONES ON BLACKSTONE EDGE ROAD.—From a Photograph.



Showing a linear directness, a central convexity, an even shape and width, and a planed appearance running along many stones in succession.

TROUGHSTONES ON REDDYSHORE SCOUT GATE.—A PACKHORSE

From a Photograph.

Showing a lateral sinuosity, independent of the winding of the road, a concavity, slightly straddle-marked an absence of any planed appearance, and a

furrows often worn on a pack and prime way have a characteristic appearance, which may be studied in many places in this district.

No animal, not even a gal, can walk in a rigidly direct line; and so it happens that, independently of any winding of the track, the foot-furrow, when viewed at a little distance, is seen to have a slight sinuosity of its own. (*See* Sketch.)

Moreover, as the stones are worn by the percussion of horses' hoofs, the softer and weaker parts go first, the surface of the blocks becomes irregularly hollowed, and their adjacent angles often get rounded off; while, as no two stones are of precisely the same degree of hardness, but as on the contrary they often greatly differ, *the width and shape of the furrow are most inconstant.* (*See* Sketch.)

To illustrate this, I show again the pack and prime way near Heptonstall, treated by indictment as a highway; and three photographs of a road which has been decided in a court of law to be not a carriage-way but a pack and prime way, or a highway for horse and foot. The first indicates the inconstant shape of the furrow, even in those stones that are most deeply worn. The second shows the true concavity into which the stones are generally hollowed, as well as a part of the track between a rock and a declivity where it is only 4 feet 1 inch across, and so is too narrow for the passage of any ordinary wagon. The third shows, between two rocks, another narrow place, 4 feet 3 inches across, and it shows also where a wide deviation was made when carts began to be used.

Something has been said about a "straddle mark" at the bottom of a pack-horse furrow. There is, sometimes, the faintest possible indication that the furrow has been made by two feet, and this photograph affords a very good illustration of such a straddle mark. Now, I have made many examinations, and taken many measurements, in many places; but I have never seen a stone, much less a line of stones, in a pack-horse furrow with a genuine convex bottom. Its usual shape, as shown by these photographs, is a true and even concavity. When wheels have travelled

in the furrow many of its characteristics, however, are destroyed.

Quite different in some respects are the appearances of the furrow in the centre of the western slope of the Blackstone Edge road. I doubt if there is one stone which presents an even concavity. On the contrary, the bottom of the trough is usually convex, by which it is meant that a central elevation, often ½in. high, divides it into two lateral furrows. Here is a tracing of one of the stones, taken on the spot. Now one of these furrows is often much deeper than the other, and such increased depth is not confined to a single stone, as might be the case if it were due to a local or accidental softness of the rock, but *it runs along many stones in succession.* Further, sometimes one edge of the trough is much steeper and sharper than the other, and this also differs from such appearances elsewhere by running evenly along a number of stones, and strikingly suggests rather a planing than a percussive cause.

The same idea is likewise impressed on the mind by observing the entire flushness of many contiguous blocks, and the absence of a knocking away of their adjacent edges.

I show three photographs of the central trough to illustrate all these points. (*See* Sketches.)

If a paved road is wide enough for carriages, especially if for a double row of them, it is fair to conclude that for carriages it was constructed. We have ample proof, however, that by carriages it was used. The road is marked by wheel ruts. The imperfect opinions I was led to form in 1879 have been sustained by further examinations. The wheel ruts, *though variable in appearance, are constant in position.*

They are variable in appearance; they are in some places well marked, and in other places they are indiscernible, showing perhaps that from time to time the sets have been renewed. But they are constant in position; wherever they are found at all, they always bear a definite relation to each other as well as to the central troughstone.

The space between the ruts is about 4½ feet, which is exactly the space between the ruts in Roman gateways, as at Pompeii, and at the station on the British Roman wall now called Housesteads. (Bruce, p. 120.) Moreover, this is a measurement which corresponds very well with the breadth of the gateways, 6 feet 3 inches, in the walls of the newly discovered Roman camp on the Lune.

The width between the wheels of the old stage carriages of England was 4 feet 8½ inches.

The size of the ruts, taking the narrowest as our guide, shows that the wheels that wore them were about two inches broad, much smaller than the tires of country carts at the present day.

A Roman chariot wheel, with the woodwork petrified, has been found at Portici. The tire is of iron, and measures 48in. in diameter, one in thickness, and *two in breadth.*

The wheel ruts on the western portion of the Roman road over Blackstone Edge are six in number, three on either side. The innermost of each of these three are 4½ft. apart, showing that some vehicles travelled in the absolute middle of the road.

If drawn by one animal it would walk *in* the central furrow; if by two animals kept asunder by a yoke as they still are in some countries, they would walk well *outside* the central furrow. A descending wagon in this position might be skidded by a long pole one end of it placed between the axle and the body of the vehicle, the other end bearing in the trough.

Now this innermost wheel rut is the deepest of all, because it does double duty. It corresponds with two other ruts with its fellow rut on the other side of the centre, and with the outermost rut which runs close to the curbstones, and is very shallow. Wagons probably used this outer position only for ascent, as there is here no indication of skidding.

Some persons are doubtful about the outermost rut. But it quite certainly exists, though proofs are not everywhere to be found. There are some places, indeed, where even the innermost or deepest rut of all is not apparent.

The third, which recent excavations show to be much more deeply defined than was formerly suspected, and which, for the sake of distinction, I will barbarously call the co-troughstone rut, lies between the other two, but *not midway between them*, and therefore not caused by the middle wheel of a three-wheeled vehicle. It is about half a foot nearer the outermost than the innermost rut. But it is exactly $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the central furrow, in which therefore must have travelled the corresponding wheel to that which made the rut on the road.

But note this: *It has not made a rut in the furrow, but a wide groove;* and so we are compelled to suppose that the wheel was braked in some sort of slipper, and that this position was used by wagons in descent.

As there is a co-troughstone rut on each of the side roads, there is evidence that sometimes one wheel and sometimes the other wheel of a wagon was skidded in this furrow.

I show a section of this portion of the road drawn to scale, one to four. Here also is a section of John Street, in Rochdale, to show that when one wheel is skidded as by dragging it against the curbstone it may make a deep rut, though the freely revolving wheel makes no mark on the road at all. In both cases, however, in John Street and on the Roman road, as the free wheel revolves directly in the path of general traffic, any rut that might be made must necessarily undergo some degree of obliteration.

But for these circumstances the co-troughstone rut would be even deeper than is actually the case.

In my first description of this road I said that the central stones are of the hardest grit; and against this it has lately been urged that millstone grit is a very soft stone. Such an assertion is due to a confusion of ideas—a want of distinction between the effects of tension, of percussion, and of friction. If it is true, for instance, that a chain is no stronger than its weakest part, this is because a chain is subject to tension. It is similarly true that when millstone grit is subjected to percussion, as by a mason's chisel or by a horse's hoof, it may prove, like a chain, to be

no stronger than its weakest part; and the weakest part of millstone grit is the felspathic cement that binds together the component particles of quartz. When such a rock is hammered the pebbles and grains of quartz jump out, and the stone is quickly disintegrated. In this sense, then, it may justly be called soft. But there are certain structures, like a lapidary's wheel, whose strength equals their strongest part. The lapidary's wheel consists of a soft disc, generally of lead, into the rim of which, for a small fraction of its circumference, is pressed a little diamond dust. When the wheel rotates, it is able, by the friction of these crystalline grains of carbon, to cut through the hardest silicious rocks. Functionally speaking, the strength of such a structure is that of its strongest part. Now this is the case with the millstone grit of the troughstones on the road over Blackstone Edge. The pebbles and grains of quartz are not knocked out, *but are worn down*; and, as the exceeding hardness of this substance, the oxide of silicon, is well known, the great duration of the frictional or abrading forces that have produced such an effect can be fairly estimated. Contrast this with what may be seen in a genuine pack-horse track, as on Reddy Shore Scout Gate. Here many of the stones are, so to speak, pockmarked by the multitude of holes from which grains of quartz have sprung out; while from the furrow in other stones numbers of quartz pebbles project, waiting, as it were, to be knocked out next time. Without being absolute, such a contrast is sufficiently striking.

We have seen how difficult, if not impossible, it is to find a straddle mark, to say nothing of a strongly convex bottom, in the furrow worn by the feet of horses.

But it is a notable fact, and one that Col. Sharratt will greet with joy, that, *in certain circumstances*, furrows worn by human feet may have a bottom as convex as in any stone of the Blackstone Edge road. The conditions for the production of such a furrow are that the human feet must always be put down in the same place, and that their impact must be given more by the front part of the foot than by

the heel. Such conditions are likely to occur only on steps in a narrow passage between two walls.

It is obvious that a furrow worn in this manner will be uniform—that one side of it will not be deeper, or one edge of it steeper, than the other; or, if it be so from accidental hardness or softness of the stone, then such a want of symmetry will not continue along a series of stones. And if such a phenomenal furrow were found we should begin instinctively to look for some other cause than human feet, though perhaps a concurrent one.

II.

On the summit of the hill there are no troughstones at all. In some parts the road seems occupied with disturbed sets; in another part is a causeway 12½ feet broad, with a central line of stones, but smaller than the troughed ones, and either not grooved at all or very slightly worn indeed. It was here, according to one writer, that pack-horses, overcome by fatigue, lay down to rest. The characteristic of the summit is, of course, that it is horizontal.

III.

Of the eastern portion of the road very little can be said, for very little of it has been laid bare. It is altogether a different kind of structure from the western portion. Its width is 14 feet, instead of 16 feet. Its gradients are less steep, but are often considerable, and vary from a maximum of 1 in 8 to a minimum of 1 in 22. In the centre of the road is a line of squared-stone blocks. These are, as a rule, decidedly smaller than those on the western slope. They have a similar furrow on their surface, but it is shallower. I have found a maximum depth of 3½ inches, and a minimum of 1½ inches; but its usual depth is about 2 inches. This furrow has a convex bottom, but the convexity is less decided than on the western slope. I think there are traces of wheel ruts in the absolute middle position; but there is a remarkably clear and rather deep co-troughstone rut, proving that it was the

practice of wagons to travel with one wheel in the central furrow. I show a section of this part of the road, drawn on the same scale as the other, 1 to 4.

The local characteristic is bogginess, dependent on a substratum of clay.

IV.

I think it probable, until better informed, that at a place called the Devil's Pavement (shown in this photograph) the road originally crossed a stream, and continued its course in almost a straight line. A member of our Society found here what looked something like a part of the pier of a bridge. The name of the place, too, is somewhat suggestive, as we have seen; and indeed, there is little reason for it if a paved way did not once exist at this spot. The present causeway turns away from it, loses at once all the characteristics of the other parts of the road, and assumes a comparatively modern appearance. It rises and falls, it winds to and fro on the banks of a stream, it descends suddenly to ford a brook, and mounts as suddenly on the other side. It is only 10 feet wide. It has central blocks that are not massive, and are entirely without the features of the troughstones. They are slightly furrowed by cart-horses that have walked in the central position. They could, indeed, walk in no other. The sets are not squared, but their fractured surfaces are fitted together. The local characteristics have been sufficiently indicated.

In drawing to a conclusion, one may be permitted to exclaim: How much evidence some persons require; with how little others are satisfied!

Because there is a stone channel for water in the centre of a street in Pompeii, the furrow on Blackstone Edge is an aqueduct!

Because beasts of burden have elsewhere worn deep hollows in narrow lines of massive stones, the furrow on Blackstone Edge must have been excavated in no other way!

Happily, the skidding theory is not so exclusive. Everything shall be admitted. In this trough may have revolved

the wheels of wagons that had to be kept by such means from quitting the road in the frosts of winter, or in the obscurity of night.

In this trough the rains that it received may have trickled down is such wise that, though it could not have drained the road, at any rate it drained itself.

In this trough, in Indian file, may have marched many legions of Latin soldiers, leaving behind them, not so much footprints on the sands of time, as impressions in millstone-grit of a swaggering Imperial straddle.

In this trough may have toiled the patient pack-horses of the country, millions of them, with acquired tastes and inherited tendencies.

In this trough may have shuffled the sandals of eminent Roman guides, whose midnight mission it was to lead over a mountain pass, under cover of darkness, the conquerors of the world, who durst not cross by day.

All I contend for is, that in this trough, and on this gradient, not only skidding *was* practised, but that it *must have been;* and not only that it must have been, but that it was.

H. C. MARCH.

BRASS OF SIR JOHN BIRON & HIS WIFE MARJORY, LADY-CHAPEL, MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

ON THE FRAGMENTS OF AN OLD BRASS IN THE MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

BY REV. E. F. LETTS, M.A.

In the library of the Chetham College is a large MS. volume, by a certain Thomas Barritt, a saddler, of Manchester, in the last century, who was also well known as an antiquary. The book contains, besides pedigrees of most of the Lancashire families and other interesting matter, the rubbings of some small brasses in Middleton Church, and two tracings of figures from a tomb in the Chetham or Lady Chapel of the Cathedral.

At the side of one of the tracings is written: "From two "brass figures upon a gravestone in Chetham's Chapel in the "old church of Manchester; wants explanation, I almost "think Byron, of Clayton; perhaps, though with more "uncertainty, a West of the founder's kin: this chapel I "suppose came to the Chethams when they purchased "Clayton from the Byrons."

At the side of one of the tracings, in another hand, is written: "Reginald West, 1st July, 1802."

The Rev. John Greswell (Master of the Blue Coat or College School in 1800), whose very valuable MS. history of Manchester is also in the library, says of these figures:— "Upon a flag between the tomb of George Chetham and "the marble monument, next mentioned, of Samuel Chet- "ham, are the effigies in brass of a knight in armour "(probably Sir John Byron, Kt., the founder of this "chapel, and who has been mentioned as present at the "appropriation of the Rectory and Parish Church when "made Collegiate), and his lady. A legend on brass appears "to have been let in by way of border round the outward "extremity of the stone, but none of it now remains; this "monumental stone seems exactly to have resembled that "of the first Warden, Huntingdon, and still to be seen in "the main aisle of the vaults beneath the altar."

I took careful tracings of these figures, and brought them to the Cathedral, and in the Chetham Chapel I found, still in its old place, though broken into three pieces, the original flag or stone matrix, but without a scrap of brass left, which stone Mr. Greswell says is of the same character as Warden Huntingdon's tomb. This, Mr. John Owen ("Old Mortality") tells me is Purbeck marble, for when the stone was up for repairs to the Chapel, many years ago, he chipped off a piece from the under side and got it submitted to a geologist, and such on closer examination it has proved to be.

Now, in the Chapter House we have a collection of old fragments of brasses, in various stages of dilapidation, rescued from destruction when the church floor was tiled. I overhauled these, and found the trunk of a figure from the waist to the thighs and right knee, with the misericorde dagger and sword-hilt perfect, and upon fitting my tracing to the fragment my delight was great to find they were identical; Barritt's tracing, however, was very inaccurate, imperfect, and badly done. I next began to look about for the knight's mate—the lady, and at last found one who had lost her head; not the first time such an occurrence may have happened, perhaps, but I am afraid this time fatally, for she had had her head battered off with a hammer. This brass tallied with the second tracing, which possessed the head; clearly, then, the lady's execution and the knight's mutilation had taken place since Barritt's time.

But where were the remaining portions of this once magnificent brass? The figures had stood under two elaborately pinnacled and crocketted canopies of rich XV. Century work. In the same collection of fragments I found a beauty, but on applying it to the matrix it did not fit; this led me to the discovery of two splendid matrices, now buried beneath the tiles of the choir. But to return to the subject. Under the canopies stood a knight and his lady, and out of their lips had issued pious legends. Above the tabernacle work were two shields and crests and mottoes, and beneath their feet the same arms and crests reversed, one on each side of two groups of children; while all

around the edge of the stone had been a narrow strip of brass containing the inscription. The rude hand of time had made away with all these accessories. There was no clue upon the tracings or fragments to prove who the figures had been, but tradition gives the name of Sir John Biron to the chapel before the Reformation. I turned to Haines's work on brasses, and under Manchester Cathedral found Sir John Bryan and lady. This, I think, was a misprint for Biron. I heard that the Haines collection of brasses, or rather rubbings, was at the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House; so I went there, and was told the collection had gone to Mr. Franks, at the British Museum. I followed it, but Mr. Franks was away, and the rubbings of brasses were inaccessible; only the MS. Catalogue, which contained *this* one, could be seen. Resuming the investigation, after a careful examination of the incision for the crest over the knight's head I came to the conclusion that it was a mermaid, without doubt; and this was the crest of Biron. Haines's "Brasses" gave the date of the armour and lady's wimple and barb as A.D. 1405. Over her coat of arms was an oblong label, which might have contained a motto, as ladies' crests were seldom borne; but there are commonly other spaces for mottoes; or it might have had a double crest on it, too small to incise the shapes. In Barratt's book I found a pedigree of four Byrons of Clayton, copied from "Smith's Visitation" of A.D. 1537; but in "Edmundson's Baronagium" I found the whole pedigree of the Byron family, from Ernies de Burun, before the Conquest, to Lord Byron, the poet of yesterday. I subjoin a portion of it. Now Sir *John* Byron is a very common name, and no less than three of that name might fit the period of the armour. But one is conspicuous. Sir John Byron of Clayton, who was present at the Collegiation of the Church by Thomas, Lord De la Ware, in 1422 with John Booth, Esq., and whose names and seal appear upon the record. I found a seal still on the original document with the name J.B.; also one of Sir John Booth, with a Catherine wheel. Apparently there was another, with an Agnus Dei in

reverse. This Sir John Biron married Margery, daughter of John Booth, of Barton and Salford. Here is the record in "Collins's Peerage," vol. 7-8, p. 125:—"Which "John le Biron also received the honour of knighthood "before the 3rd year of Henry V., when he settled "all his lands in the counties of Lancaster, York, Lincoln, "Northampton, and Derby on Robert and William Booth, "in trust. Having married Margery, daughter of Sir John "Booth, of Barton, and sister of the said Robert Booth, who "was afterwards knighted, he had by her three sons, Richard, "Nicholas, and Ralph, and five daughters." The very number of children, indicated by the incisions on the matrix.

In Mr. Earwaker's "East Cheshire," vol. i., page 75, is engraved a brass taken from Wilmslow Church. The period is identical with ours, and the similarity of canopy, encircling inscription, style of armour, the little dog on the lady's dress, &c., is remarkable. More interesting still does this brass become when we find it is to the memory of Margery Booth's brother Robert and his wife Dulcia, or Douce.

Now on a seal of Thomas de Bothe, 1369, the crest was a double one, viz., a Catharine wheel and an *Agnus Dei*, which would exactly fit the oblong space. The arms are a chevron engrailed and on a canton a mullet. But then the Booths changed their crest and arms in 1403, when they took a lion passant for crest, and three boars' heads erect for arms. Still the old arms and crests may have been used 50 years later by a daughter, as we find them on the seals of the father and brother I think, on the petition for the Collegiation in 1421. In the will of Thomas del Bothe, A.D. 1369, he leaves to Margaret, daughter of Thomas, his son, £20 towards marriage, and the will is witnessed by John de Bur. Was this Sir John Buron or Biron? I fear he would have been too young; and this is Thomas del Bothe. And our Sir John had an uncle Sir John, and a grandson Sir John. Besides being present at the Collegiation, our Sir John was steward of the College property; he was also Lieutenant of the Isle of Man, and, I think, Keeper of Sherwood Forest. However, in his "Inquisitio post mortem," which I found

at the Public Record Office, I read "De Transgressionibus in Officio Suo" as High Sheriff of Lancashire; he seems to have omitted to deliver 181 prisoners at Lancaster on an Assize, and a Royal Commission issued to inquire about it. Various records also exist of his being required to furnish soldiers for the king, but the dates are uncertain. His son Richard died during his lifetime, and his second son Nicholas's son John succeeded to the family honours, but died without issue, the line being carried on by another Sir John, his nephew, also a son of a Nicholas, his brother. (*See* Pedigree, page 95.)

So that there is some confusion between the Sir Johns.

Returning to the brasses, Haines says (in part 2, page 112.) "In the brasses of Manchester Cathedral, III.:—Sir "John Bryan [evidently a misprint for Biron] wife head "gone, and chil c. 1465, much mutil," and a × to say he is not sure of the information. At page cxciii., part 1, he engraves a figure of an esquire, and with the exception of the lion at the feet, the armour is identical with our brass. He thus describes it:—

"Some changes were made about the year 1460, which may "be recognised by referring to the annexed engraving of an "interesting brass at Quy, Cambs. A gorget, or collar of plate, "now covers the throat, and a mentonière projected in front "of the chin, so as to meet the vizor when lowered, by which "means the face was entirely protected. The pauldrons "[shoulder-pieces] had frequently a projecting ridge, and "the exterior edges were generally invecked, and the upper "one recurved, for the convenience of raising the arm. At "the right armpit a gusset of mail is usually visible. The "coutes [elbow-pieces] were sometimes of large size, and "attached to the elbows by arming points. The skirt of "taces [plates overlapping upwards, reaching to the middle "of the thighs] shorter, with two large and [illegible] "strapped upon it [plates resembling tiles to cover the "knees when riding], between which a baguette of mail "was worn. The sword had a hilt [illegible] "cords and fringes, and was [illegible]

"of the body. The genouillierres [knee pieces] were large, "with plates behind them; gussets of mail were again visible "at the bend of the knee and instep, and the sollerets "[upper coverings of the feet] were acutely pointed." Of course, the breast plate and greaves are taken for granted. The lion or hound at the feet is common enough. With regard to the lady, Haines gives two illustrations—one at page 167, of Ellen Cerne, from Draycot Cerne, Wilts, a widow, *circ.* 1393-4; and one, still more like our figure, a widow lady, *c.* 1440, from Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, by which it will be seen that in ancient days the fashion of the gentlemen's armour changed every few years, while the dresses of the ladies (at any rate widow ladies) remained much the same for a century—nay, much the same now: A close sleeved robe worn over the kirtle or under dress was surmounted by a mantle, fastened at the neck by a cord termed a fermaile, the ends being fringed and tasselled, and hanging below the hands; the head and shoulders are covered with a graceful veil, while below the chin is the sure sign of a widow, the plaited *barb* or wimple; and which, I think, lingers in the strings of a widow's cap, as the cuffs also may be traces of the tight sleeves. This proves our lady was a widow, despite of which her waist is very small.*

Probably Marjory erected this brass some years after her husband's decease.

Sir John and his wife are said to have founded the Lady Chapel, and as such would be buried in the centre. I doubt though if they founded it, as Thomas De la Warr, in his petition for the Collegiation, says the church had many chapels before 1422; and the choir arch and foundations, Mr. Crowther, the Cathedral architect, thinks look older than that date; the chapel has, however, undoubtedly been rebuilt once, if not twice—perhaps they re-edified it. Mr. Cox, author of "Derbyshire Churches," kindly searched the episcopal records at Lichfield for me to find out when

* Cole MS. in British Museum, volume xxxi., p. 74.

this chapel was built or consecrated; but no mention is made of it at all. There is, however, I find, by Canon Raines's MS., mention in the Lichfield registers of our Sir John Biron, if we may trust Mr. Wm. Langton, who searched them in 1849 (Raines's MSS., vol. 37B, p. 575), to wit: "A° 1400 Licen concess: fuit Dom Johi Byron et Margr uxor "ej^{s} pro sing orator de Clayton & Buterworth," and the following note:—

[Our] "Sir John B. was knighted ante 3 Henry V. and "had 3 sons & 5 daurs connected with Ashetons Radclyffes "Athertons Traffords & his eldest son's widow married Sir "Birth^{m} Entwhistle Sir Jno married Margery d^{r} [should "be sister] of Robt Booth of Barton."

Sir John Biron is mentioned about 1450 as assembled with 500 others either to aid in or quell a quarrel between Sir John Huntyngton, Warden of Manchester College, John Barbour, Fellow, and the Collegians, on the one part, and the town gentry and their followers, on the other. It does not clearly appear which side he took; but, being probably Steward of the College property, he most likely assisted the Warden's party. A petition was made to the King, but what the issue was history does not relate.

Although Raines makes over twenty other allusions to the Birons of Clayton, I could find nothing more of interest about him.

Reginald West, mentioned by Barratt as the original of the brass, was Baron of Manchester in 1427, and died 1450, being buried at Broadwater, in Sussex; as the armour is dated 1465, we may therefore put him out of court as the owner of this brass. I cannot trace our Sir John Biron's death or his wife's, but they must have been about 1460 or 1470. He was living in 1446, and a charter of his is extant, 1442 (Raines, vol. 8, p. 152).

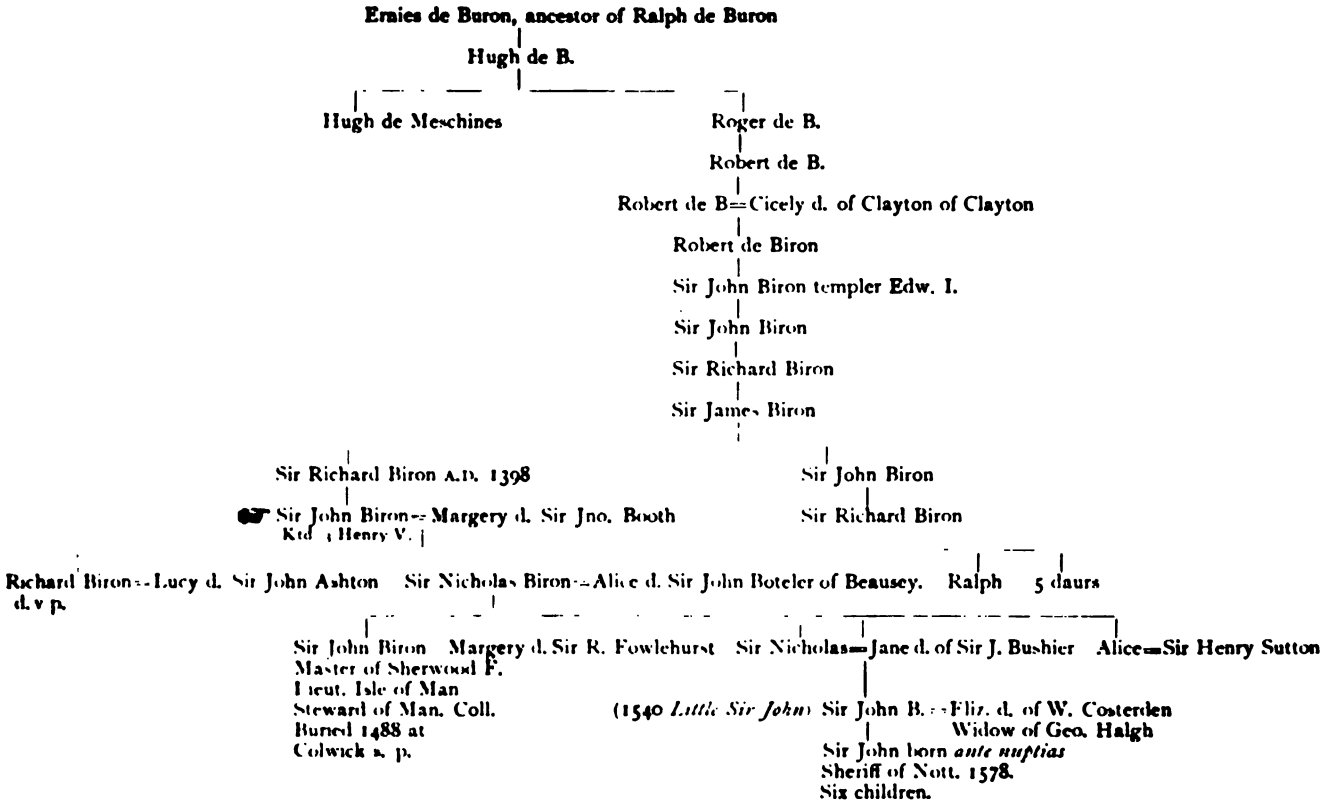
The Sir John Biron, his grandson, who died in 1488, was buried at Colwick, near Nottingham. Of the other members of the family I can find none whose maternal crests, that is the wives and the number of the children, correspond to this matrix.

I am, therefore, in conclusion, very strongly of opinion that the effigies are those of Sir John Biron, who was present at the Collegiation of the Church; Dame Margery, daughter of Sir John Bothe, his wife; Richard, Nicholas, and Ralph, his sons, and his five daughters.

Authorities quoted in this paper :—

Barritt's MS. (large book) Chetham Library.
Collins's Peerage.
Corry's History of Lancashire.
Cox's Derbyshire Churches.
Earwaker's East Cheshire.
Edmundson's Baronagium.
Foundations in Manchester (Hibbert-Ware).
Flowers's Visitation MS., Chetham Library.
Greswell's MS. History of Manchester, Chetham Library.
Haines's Brasses, and the Collection at the British Museum.
Hollingworth's Mancuniensis.
Meyrick's Antient Armour.
Raines's MSS., Chetham Library.
Records, in the Chapter House of Manchester Cathedral.

PORTION OF BYRON PEDIGREE FROM EDMUNDSON'S BARONAGIUM.



FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY.

MARCH 21ST, 1883.

A meeting in response to a circular issued by Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A., was held in the room of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, 36, George Street, Manchester, to consider the question of the formation of an Antiquarian Society for the Counties of Lancaster and Chester. Lieutenant-Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., was voted to the chair. Mr. Yates read letters from the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Lathom, the Earl of Wilton, the Hon. Algernon Egerton, Professor Boyd Dawkins, Mr. T. Glazebrook Rylands, Mr. R. D. Darbishire, and others. After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. W. Wareing Faulder, seconded by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, that it was desirable to found a Society of the kind proposed; and, on the motion of Mr. W. E. A. Axon, seconded by the Rev. J. H. Stanning, that its title should be "The Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society." Mr. Robert Langton proposed that the subscription be fixed at 10s. 6d. per annum, with an entrance fee of 10s. 6d. This was seconded by Mr. W. D. Pink, and carried.

The following were then elected members of the Council:—

President:

(To be elected by the Council).

Vice-Presidents:

Professor W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., F.S.A.
R. ANGUS SMITH, LL.D., F.R.S.

Of the Council:

W. E. A. AXON, M.R.S.L.	GEORGE W. NAPIER.
JAMES CROSTON, F.S.A.	T. GLAZEBROOK RYLANDS, F.S.A.
A. DARBYSHIRE, F.R.I.B.A.	Rev. J. H. STANNING, M.A.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A.	HENRY TAYLOR.
ROBERT LANGTON, F.R.H.S.	W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

Treasurer—F. A. WHAITE, F.R.M.S.

Honorary Secretary—GEORGE C. YATES, F.S.A.

On the motion of Mr. E. Kirk, seconded by Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, the Council were directed to draw up rules to be submitted to the next meeting.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Literary and Philosophical Society for the use of their room, and to the Chairman.

APRIL 6TH, 1883.

Meeting held in the A Committee Room of the Old Town Hall, King Street, Manchester.

Dr. ANGUS SMITH in the chair.

The rules, as recommended by the Council, were passed, with a few alterations.

At a meeting of the Council held April 6th, 1883, it was resolved that Professor Boyd Dawkins be elected President for the year, and that Mr. T. G. Rylands be elected Vice-President in the room of Professor Dawkins.

Mr. J. Holme Nicholson was elected a member of the Council.

PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, MAY 4TH, 1883.

Conversazione.

A conversazione to mark the formation of the Society was held at the Owens College.

The guests assembled between seven and eight o'clock, and after an inspection of archæological, geological, and mineralogical collections, and a series of drawings of some of the old halls of Lancashire and Cheshire, exhibited by Mr. Henry Taylor, there was a reception by the President of the Society (Professor W. Boyd Dawkins) and the Council, in the Library. Subsequently the assemblage, which numbered about 400, repaired to the Chemical Lecture Theatre to hear an address by Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., &c.

"It is not at all unfitting," it has been remarked, "that Manchester should be the home of an antiquarian society for the two counties of Lancaster and Chester, for not only is its position central, but it may also claim to have been a 'nursing mother' to various kindred associations. The Literary and Philosophical Society, now a century old, in its earlier days devoted more attention to archæology than it has done in recent years. In the past volumes of its transactions will be found papers by Thomas Barritt, John Just, John Harland, T. T. Wilkinson, and other local antiquaries. The Philological Society, which was established by the zeal of the learned Adam Clarke during the time of his residence here as a Wesleyan minister, did not long survive his departure, and the Manchester Bibliographical Society had but a short-lived existence. Still more ephemeral was the life of the Lancashire Antiquarian Society, which in 1829, under the patronage of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, issued a volume of Transactions that has now become very rare. The Chetham Society, which began operations in 1843, has issued more than a hundred volumes bearing on the history of the two counties, and more recently an auxiliary in the form of the Record Society has been started. The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire began in 1848, and although for some few years past it has not shown any great activity, its publications are a storehouse of valuable material. The Chester Architectural and Archæological Society, after a dormant period, is again becoming active."

The President, in his opening remarks, said they had gathered to mark the birth of a new Society in Manchester, a Society which he hoped would do a great amount of good work in the neighbourhood. Before calling upon Mr. Evans, who had been kind enough to come down to their meeting, and to enrol himself among their number, he would like to say a word or two about the work they had before them in the present and in the immediate future. The work of the Society would mainly consist in placing on record every kind of information they could lay their hands upon relating to the past. The present time was particularly opportune for this purpose. In Manchester the old order was rapidly yielding place to the new: the Old Manchester is rapidly disappearing and a new Manchester is rising up; and what is taking place in Manchester is, of course, taking place everywhere, in the truest

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village equally as in the great centres of population. It would be their business to place on record the old before it disappeared utterly in the new. The development of new railways and of various engineering enterprises was revealing to them vestiges of ancient times, and so far as these related to the presence of ancient man in this district it would be their duty to place them on record. Among other things which rendered the present time particularly opportune for the Society was the projected formation of the ship canal.—(Applause.) With such an amount of delving and dredging as undoubtedly would take place if Manchester was made into a port—(applause)—there would in all probability be some fine pickings for them.—(Laughter.) It would be their business to get hold of these pickings and make the best of them. He need hardly impress upon them the necessity of doing now such work as the Society had cut out for itself. The value of it would appear when they considered the value they would have put on similar labours on the part of a society 300 years ago. If such a society had then existed in this part of the world they would now have the materials for a social history of those times which would give them a picture they now sought for in vain in the records of those times. The pickaxe and the shovel were most important aids to the pen of the historian.

The dead past is not cut off from the living present. As showing the continuity of things, he pointed out that the present distribution of the sees in this country were to a large extent on the lines of the ancient realms of the Angles, the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Danes; parish boundaries were dependent to a large extent on the ancient manors. The road from Manchester to Stockport runs on the same general lines as the old Roman road from Mancunium, and the Roman roads to the present day were the main arterial branches of road travel. The principal cities stand on the sites of Roman towns, and some, such as Carlisle, have had a continuous history from the days when this country was under the sway of Rome.

The head-quarters of the Society offered peculiar advantages. On the one hand were the Cheshire Marches of Wales, which were long the battle ground of Celtic Briton and Englishman, and on the other, the Cumbrian realm in which the Briton made such a determined stand against the English invader.

There was indeed so much to be done in Lancashire, Cheshire, and adjacent parts, that he for one would be glad to see similar societies growing up in neighbouring towns. There was plenty of work for all, and the only result of rivalry would be the production of better work for the historian.—(Applause.) Their particular line of work would lie in the direction of old houses, old churches, and mediæval buildings of various sorts, and they would ultimately land themselves in the most anciently historical time of all in this country—the Roman time. And in what part of the country, except perhaps in York, was there to be found a better illustration of the Roman time than in Chester?—(Applause.) Their work would also deal with discoveries relating to times even more ancient, and they would in this field no doubt be able to do something which would not be unimportant to the future historian of this part of the world, "nor will our field of enquiry be bounded by the frontier of history. Tombs, camps, habitations, the scattered implements of stone, bronze, and iron, which we shall hope to record, will ultimately allow the condition of this

district in periods far out of the reach of history to be accurately made out. In this direction we shall follow the lines which my friend Mr. Evans has made peculiarly his own, and in which he is without a rival. In asking him to address you, I feel that he needs no introduction. It is a good augury for us that he is here this evening to shed the light of his countenance on our young Society."

Mr. Evans then delivered his address, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to him, moved by Professor Ward, and seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fishwick.

SATURDAY, MAY 26TH, 1883.

Visit to Chetham Hospital.

The first ordinary meeting of the Society was held at Chetham Hospital. Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., took the chair in the great hall.

Mr. Henry Taylor read a Paper on the building, which he regarded as being for the most part of the time of Thomas La Warr, who founded the College in 1422 as a home for the clergy of the old parish church. In this building there were probably incorporated portions of the earlier one, which, under the name of Baron's Yard, formed a strong defensive structure well placed at the confluence of the Irk and the Irwell. The changes made in quite recent times somewhat obscured the appearance of a locality that had been admirably chosen for purposes of defence. Whitaker had conjectured that it stood on the site of a summer camp of the Roman garrison, but of this there was no evidence. The Baron's Hall, after its conversion, remained the residence of the clergy until 1547, when it was dissolved and passed into the hands of the Stanleys. It has been said that for a time it was used as the town house of the Earl of Derby, and his crest was found in one or two places. Mr. Taylor, by means of maps, plans, and drawings, explained the probable arrangement of the hospital at its successive alterations, some of which he was inclined to attribute to the period when it formed part of the Stanley estate. During the civil wars it fell into a ruinous condition, and, although there was no documentary evidence to that effect, it was probably considerably altered when it was bought by the trustees of Humphrey Chetham.

At the conclusion of the Paper the Ven. Archdeacon Anson moved a vote of thanks to the reader, which was seconded by Mr. J. H. Nodal.

The party then proceeded to the audit room, when the Archdeacon called attention to the grotesque carved boss representing Saturn devouring a child. This the popular imagination had converted into a representation of the giant Tarquin, who was said to have eaten a baby for breakfast each day to vex his oppressed vassals.—The contents of the reading-room and library were briefly described by Mr. J. F. Bailey. In the small cloister-garth among the lower cloisters, Mr. Taylor pointed out the probable site of the entrance from the great hall, now concealed by the grand staircase, which was probably added by the Earl of Derby. In the kitchen Mr. Taylor observed that they were not in the usual manner assigned to [illegible] in similar structures. It was [illegible]

The party then adjourned to the back of the College on the bank of the Irk, where the course of the river and the situation of the fortified structure were further explained.

After an examination of the old entrance and of the dormitories the party reassembled in the great hall, where the proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the feoffees and to Mr. Hanby, the governor of the Hospital, who had afforded every facility in his power for a thorough examination of the structure.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1883.

Visit to Ordsall Hall.

The second meeting of the Society was held at Ordsall Hall, Salford.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. H. Taylor giving a short description of the buildings, illustrating his remarks by means of plans and maps.

After an inspection of the various rooms, the members returned to the large hall, and the chair was taken by the Rev. J. H. Stanning. Mr. Taylor then read a Paper, in which he dwelt upon the arrangements of the building, and compared its plan with those of similar structures elsewhere. Mr. J. E. Bailey followed with an account of the Radcliffe family, which was one of the most distinguished in Lancashire. The earlier Radcliffes of Ordsall were High Sheriffs, and represented the County in Parliament, and a Sir John Radcliffe was with Edward III. in his continental wars, the part taken by the members of the family in the French battles gaining them their motto of "Caen, Crescie, Calais." Mr. Bailey exhibited a shield of thirteen quarterings, illustrating the various alliances made by members of the family. A short discussion followed.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1883.

Visit to Worsley.

The members visited Wardley Hall. A Paper prepared by Mr. Henry Taylor on the "Architecture of the Hall" was read in his absence by the Secretary.

Mr. R. Lansdale, of Booth's Hall, afterwards gave some particulars of Wardley Hall.

The party then visited Worsley Old Hall and Worsley New Hall. Afterwards a meeting was held in the Worsley Court House, Professor Boyd Dawkins, President, in the chair.

Mr. E. Kirk, who had acted as leader of the party, read a Paper, giving a brief "Historical Sketch of Worsley."

Mr. W. E. A. Axon read a Paper on the "Wardley Skull-house."

Mr. J. E. Bailey read a Paper on "An Account Book kept by two brothers, Gilbert and Francis Sherrington, who resided at Wardley during the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth." *

*This Paper is given in substance in Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes, vol. i., pp. 31-38.

TUESDAY, JULY 17TH, 1883.

Visit to Kersal Cell.

The members paid a visit to Kersal Cell, Higher Broughton, and inspected the house with much interest. Considerable alterations have been made from time to time, but there are still some remains of the old chapel and of the black and white house. A portion of the wall exposed to view is of wattle and daub. In an upper room are some antique mouldings of the arms of the Byroms, &c.

The visitors assembled in the schoolroom (the house being now occupied as a Ladies' School) for a meeting, which was presided over by Sir Thomas Baker.

The first Paper was read by Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., who said that Gernon, Earl of Chester, who died about 1153, was thought to be the original founder of Kersal Cell. It could not be much earlier, for the first occupants were monks of the Cluniac order who were brought to England by William, Earl of Warren, the son of William the Conqueror. The cell was granted to Lenton Priory, Nottinghamshire, in 1184. The Cluniac branch of the Benedictines owned many of the richest abbeys in England and all the cathedral priories except Carlisle. Their houses were esteemed alien institutions, as by a rule of the order there were no native priors. The great "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of Henry VIII. showed that the value of Kersal was then £9 6s. 8d., and Lenton Priory, to which it still belonged, had also an interest of £30 in Middlewich Church. The holders of Kersal had to pay 20s. yearly to Sir John Byron, probably one of the ancestors of the great poet. At the dissolution of the religious houses, the lordship, or cell of Kershawe, passed to John Wood and Rawdewyn Willoughby, who was a naval commander, and in 1522 kept the seas between Calais and the Channel Islands. He was a courtier as well as a sea captain, and had extensive grants of parks and lands. From him Kersal passed to the Siddalls, and Chethams, and finally to the Byroms, though not without some litigation. The Byrom family would always be remembered for the genius of John Byrom and for the benevolence of his descendant, the late Miss Atherton.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon gave a brief address on the literary associations of the Cell, dwelling chiefly upon the writings of John Byrom.

Mr. George Eslanle read a Paper on "The connection between Kersal Cell and the Priory of Lenton," and showed how it was made "denizen," and so escaped the confiscation that befell the alien priories in the fifteenth century.

Mr. G. C. Yates read a Paper on "The folk-lore and traditions of Kersal Hall," which is now a dependency of the Cell. One of these, relating to the compact with the Evil One, has been versified by Joseph Anthony. At the close of the papers a vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Barber for her kindness in receiving the members of the Association.

SATURDAY, JULY 21ST, 1883.

Visit to Chester.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, President of the Society, and the other members were received at the Cathedral by Dean Howson, who, in a brief address of welcome, sketched the history and principal features of the building. He

then conducted the party through the various parts of the Cathedral, and explained in detail the alterations in the course of the present restoration. While the party were in the Norman Crypt, Sir Thomas Baker proposed a vote of thanks to the Dean, and expressed his pleasure at the careful and reverent spirit in which the work was being done. This was seconded by the Rev. J. H. Stanning. The vote having been acknowledged, Mr. W. Thompson Watkin became the leader, and the party visited the city walls, God's Providence House, and other places of antiquarian interest. In the yard of Mr. T. Hughes (Northgate) they inspected a portion of the walls which had recently been cut through in order to form a gateway. The walls at this point were found to consist of a much decayed wall in the centre, probably Norman or Edwardian, encased on the northern side by a strong wall built of Roman stones probably taken from some large Roman building. Amongst these stones were portions of cornices, friezes, and part of a highly ornamental sepulchral cippus bearing an inscription. The stones and cornices seemed identical with those on the eastern side of the Northgate, which have hitherto been considered a Roman wall, but the recent discovery would appear to suggest the fact that, though Roman stones, they were placed there in much more recent times. The ancient Shipgate, now preserved in Mr. T. Finchett-Maddock's garden, the hypocaust pillars, and remains of Roman columns, &c., in the gardens of the Water Tower Museum, and the undoubted portions of the Roman wall on the Roodee, were also visited, Mr. Watkin pointing out the traces of the fosse of the Roman station, and the site of the large columnar building (temple or basilica) in Allen's Court, Bridge Street, where portions of two Corinthian columns are still preserved. In the Museum of the Chester Archæological Society, Mr. Watkin explained the various Roman remains preserved there, which, he said, included querns, altars, tombstones, pigs of lead, and a variety of inscriptions. Many remains found in the city have been lost, and others are in private hands. The large stones were evidently from some public building, basilica, or forum, for the domestic buildings of the Romans in this country were chiefly constructed of a low course of masonry, perhaps three or four feet high, surmounted by walls of wattle and daub. Professor Boyd Dawkins said, that whilst Chester was undoubtedly a place of importance in the Roman period, it would appear to have been desolate for some two centuries previous to its repair by Ethelfleda, the Lady of the Mercians.

The Mayor having placed the Town Hall at the disposal of the Society, a meeting was held there after tea.

Sir Thomas Baker having called attention to the great interest of the small domestic altar in the Museum having the inscription "Genio Averni Jul. Quintilianus," a brief discussion followed as to the literal and poetical uses of the name of Lake Avernus, which was believed by the Romans to be the entrance to the Nether World, whence the well-known phrase, *Facilis descensus Averni.* Mr. W. E. A. Axon said it was desirable that the Society should formally record their obligations to their brethren of the Chester Archæological Society for the facilities they had afforded, and to Mr. Watkin for his services as leader. Those who were familiar with Mr. Watkin's book on "Roman Lancashire" would be glad to hear that he was about to undertake a similar

work on "Roman Cheshire," and that was certainly a fitting occasion for the first announcement of the good news. The Rev. E. J. Russell seconded the proposal, which was supported by Dean Howson, who said he would be glad to help, and to induce his friends to help, in any way that would facilitate Mr. Watkin's labours. Professor Boyd Dawkins moved, and Mr. G. Esdaile seconded, a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

Dean Howson, in responding as a citizen of Chester, referred to the contests in the good old times between the Deans and Mayors of Chester, and said that the sword borne, point upward, before the newly-elected chief magistrate, was a symbol of municipal triumph, for although a former Dean had objected and forcibly struck it down, the ecclesiastical authorities were forced in the end to submit.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1883.

The members inspected, by the kind invitation of the owner, Mr. W. Wareing Faulder's Collection of Ancient Arms and Armour.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1883.

Visit to Penwortham and Preston.

The members visited Preston, Mr. Charles Hardwick acting as leader.

They first proceeded to Penwortham Priory, the seat of Mr. Lawrence Rawsthorne, who showed his guests the interesting remains of old work that are embedded in the more modern structure. One of these antique features is a very large ingle-nook, with a beam of extraordinary proportions. Close by is a large artificial mound known as "Castle Hill." Mr. Hardwick gave a short address on the result of the excavations made here in 1856, which had revealed the existence of an antique dwelling-place, apparently one of the raddle and daub houses formerly common. A Roman key of somewhat late make, numerous animal remains, and a fine spur were amongst the articles discovered in the *débris*. Mr. Thornber conjectured that the building had been the courthouse or tribunal of the baron of Penwortham. The site of the Roman station of Walton-le-Dale was next visited. It is now covered with gardens, and little or no trace is visible of its former condition.

The Rev. J. C. Kershaw, vicar of Walton-le-Dale, met the party, and gave much interesting information. The next point of interest was the Museum, where the Rev. Jonathan Shortt explained the archæological objects of local interest. These include a small selection from the great find of coins made at Cuerdale, and about four hundred Roman coins discovered many years ago near Fleetwood, and recently presented to the museum by Dr. Browne. A number of relics of Samian ware and other pottery from the Walton station were also shown. In the same building is the library bequeathed to the town by Dr. Richard Shepherd, a collection strongest in the medical and general literature of the latter part of the seventeenth and first part of the eighteenth century, but including some fine specimens of the printing of Bodoni, and other *notabilia*. Another object of attraction was the oak-panelled room in which Sir Richard Arkwright is said to have first set up the machines that were destined to have so great an influence upon the

fortunes of his country and the world at large. The old cockpit, and the site of the bull stake were also seen. The various localities connected with the Stanleys and with the Stuart rebellion also attracted attention.

In the evening a meeting was held at the Victoria Hotel, Sir Thomas Baker in the chair.

Mr. Charles Hardwick read a paper on the Roman remains found at a place known as the Plump, and traditionally said to be the burial place of the warriors of the Duke of Hamilton, slain by Cromwell in the fierce fight when "Darwen's stream with blood of Scots imbued" was celebrated by Milton. A "Scotch penny," found by some labourers, proved to be a first brass of Domitian, and excavation brought to light a variety of pottery, coins, and other evidences of Roman occupation. The discovery of this hitherto unknown station had proved to be a matter of great importance for the right understanding of the history of Lancashire in that early period.

Mr. George Esdaile read some notes on the Priory of Penwortham and its connection with the great Abbey of Evesham, of which it was a dependency.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1883.

Visit to Macclesfield and Gawsworth.

A visit was paid to Macclesfield and Gawsworth, under the guidance of Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A.

The parish church at Macclesfield was founded in 1278 by Eleanor, Queen of Edward I. Mr. Earwaker called attention to the fine monument placed in the chancel to the memory of Sir John Savage, Knt., and Catherine his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley, Knt., and sister of the first Earl of Derby, the effigy of the knight bearing the Yorkist collar of suns and roses, and that of the lady having a beautifully reticulated lace head-dress, with the letters I. H. C. worked into it. Passing into the Savage chapel, Mr. Earwaker described the series of Savage monuments. These commence with that of Sir John Savage, Knt., killed at the siege of Boulogne, 1492, which is 7 feet 2 inches in length, representing a man of very powerful build. The next in date is that of Sir John Savage, Knt., one of the commanders at Bosworth Field, who died in 1527. At the west end of the chapel is the monument of another Sir John Savage, Knt., who was seven times High Sheriff of Cheshire (he died in 1577), and his wife, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland. This fine monument, once gilt, has been blackleaded! After leaving the church many of the members visited the police-station and inspected the "Scold's-bridle."

From Macclesfield the party went on to Gawsworth, where Mr. Earwaker described the peculiarities of the church, with its very fine Fitton monuments, and exhibited coloured drawings of the curious mural paintings which were discovered on the walls of the church at the time of its restoration in 1850. These were the figures of Saint Christopher and Saint George on the north wall, and the representation of the Doom and Last Judgment on the east wall.

The Rectory and the Old Hall were next visited, and the latter, with its so-called "tilting-ground," was the subject of much discussion.

From Gawsworth the party proceeded to Henbury Park, to view the Mexican antiquities collected by Colonel T. U. Brocklehurst, who, after describing them, hospitably entertained his visitors.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1883.

The English Conquest of Britain.

Meeting held at the Old Town Hall, King Street.

Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, the president, in the chair.

Professor Dawkins delivered an address on "The English Conquest of Britain." He thought it desirable to put before them what he took to be the especial work of that Society, which really and mainly consisted in collecting local materials for history. They had to look around upon the district of which they were the centre, and of which they were living in the natural capital, and see what they could do in the way of reconstructing the old history of that part of the world—a history which all would admit to be at present exceedingly imperfectly known. They knew that from documentary evidence very little was known about the Roman occupation of this country, but day by day, and year by year, isolated explorations here and there, the work of the pick-axe and shovel, were revealing the true nature of that occupation. Of the period from the beginning of the fifth century down to the middle of the seventh—speaking in round numbers from the year 400 to something like A.D. 650—we knew scarcely anything, and he wished to point out how discoveries, some of which had been made in this very district, when brought into relation with other discoveries, had thrown considerable light upon those dark times. Professor Dawkins proceeded to explain how discoveries which had been made in caves at Buxton, Settle, and elsewhere, of articles of domestic use, weapons, coins, and ornaments, together with the remains of domestic and wild animals, fragments of charcoal, &c., furnished evidence that the caves were inhabited by a fugitive people, who were proved to be Roman from the fact that similar remains were discovered in the Roman villas and towns. The Roman civilisation of Britain was, he said, one of exceedingly high character. When they conquered this country they introduced their language, their arts, their literature, their system of agriculture, and they also introduced their roads. Just as Englishmen were the great railway makers of the world, so the Romans were the great road makers of the world. The wellbeing of this country was largely due to the Roman roads, for they had remained ever since the great arterial lines of communication. Under the Romans the people were practically reduced to the condition of slavery, but in course of time came retribution. About the close of the fourth century the Germanic tribes made their way across the Rhine, poured into Gaul, and fought their way steadily southward and eastward, forming what had been termed a wedge of heathenism between the Roman province of Britain and the governing centre of Rome. Later, the last Roman legions garrisoned in this country were recalled, and we soon had a picture of a country which was formerly united under the strong hand of the Roman, divided into a series of weak communities, warring more or less with one another. Therein lay the great cause of the destruction of Roman civilisation. Professor Dawkins proceeded to show how the Picts and

Scots, the Angle and the Saxon, assisted in the work of exterminating the power and civilisation of the Romans in Britain. The conquest of Britain by the English was from the point of view offered by history a complete extermination of one community by another. The Roman law, the British speech, the Roman civilisation disappeared completely in those parts of the country which constituted England. But it by no means follows that the Britons themselves were utterly destroyed in the English districts. Indeed there is historic proof that large numbers lived on as slaves. In the more inaccessible places too—in the fastnesses of the Pennine chain for example—the conquered would still linger in the midst of their conquerors. Indeed in some parts of Derbyshire and of Yorkshire the physique of the people is British rather than English. There Britons, however, whether as slaves or not, became ultimately in civilisation, in thought, and in speech, quite as good Englishmen as those who came from North Germany. Thus, although the point of view taken by Freeman and Green, that the Britons were exterminated in England, as a people, is amply proved by the facts of history, it is a no less certain fact that they still lived on, and are still living in various districts speaking English, and only to be separated from the tall long-headed conquerors by their physique, either by their small stature combined with long head and black hair, or by their round heads, combined with high cheek bones.

At the conclusion of Professor Dawkins's address, which was listened to with much interest, Dr. Colley March gave an account of a visit which he had recently made to the Road at Blackstone Edge.

The President's address was illustrated by diagrams and by Roman bronze ornaments discovered in the Victoria Cave, Settle, Cresswell, &c.

There were also exhibited by Mr. Nathan Heywood a series of beautiful silver pennies of William I. and William II., discovered June 30th, 1833, at Reaworth, Hants, and a fine coin of Alexander of Macedon.

Messrs. Churchill and Legge also exhibited coins

Mr. S. Jackson (of Bolton) exhibited a deed dated A.D. 1330, being an authority from Edward III. to the Abbot of Whalley to build a wall round the Abbey.

Mr. J. E. Bailey exhibited a MS. volume of Christopher Towneley, Esq., purchased at the recent Towneley sale, which contained a large amount of information touching the genealogy of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire families.

Dr. H. Colley March gave an account of work done by a sub-committee appointed at a meeting of the Council held September 28th to expose to view a portion of the road over Blackstone Edge.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1883.

A visit was paid to the road over Blackstone Edge, Col. Fishwick and Dr. H. Colley March being leaders of the party. By permission of the lord of the manor (G. F. Dearden, Esq.) and John Fielden, Esq., the lessee, workmen had been employed to expose a portion of the road.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1883.

Seals and Autographs.

Meeting at Old Town Hall, King Street, Manchester, Mr. Robert Langton in the chair.

Mr. C. T. Tallent-Bateman read "Historical Notes on a Collection of Lancashire and Cheshire Autographs."

Mr. Josiah Rose read a Paper on "The Seal of the Borough of Wigan." This was illustrated by impressions of the present and old seals and a collection of statute merchant seals.

Mr. J. Taylor Kay exhibited 54 early English municipal and family seals, lent by Mrs. Langworthy.

Mr. G. H. Adshead exhibited autographs of the Revs. Oliver Heywood (1667), Matthew Henry (1676), Peter Walkden (1728), Thos. Jollie, Richard Astley (1671).

Mr. Geo. Esdaile exhibited a certified report of the population of Castleton, April 9th, 1801.

Mr. J. R. Faithwaite exhibited silver spoons dated 1555, 1684, and 1717; also the signature of William Monteagle, 1576; royal seal of Charles I., 1627; will of Richard Thornton, of Melling, 1561; and Admittance of Freemen of Lancaster, with signature of the Mayor, 1682.

Mr. E. F. L. Steinthal exhibited coins.

Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited a book of autographs.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1883.

A second visit was paid to Blackstone Edge.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1883.

Book Treasures.

A special meeting of the members was held in the Mayor's Parlour, at the Manchester Town Hall, where some exceedingly rare and valuable books and MSS., forming a portion of the library of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, were exhibited by that nobleman. Professor Boyd Dawkins, the President of the Society, in the chair.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon pointed out the manner in which the collection illustrated the transition from the mediæval manuscript to the modern printed book. It was sometimes a matter of surprise, seeing how near were the approaches made to it, that printing had not been invented earlier. Whilst engraving was one of the oldest arts, printing was distinctly a product of the modern spirit. If the method had been discovered earlier it could only have had a partial success, for the material and moral elements were wanting for its development. Literature in the middle ages was for the privileged few, but printing made it the heritage of all, and the printed book was now the symbol of the best hopes and aspirations of the race.

Mr. C. W. Sutton stated that the Free Libraries Committee of the Manchester Corporation had endeavoured to obtain books of rarity and bibliographical

interest as far as their means would allow, after more pressing modern needs had been met, and they had instructed him to prepare a special catalogue of all the early printed books in the library.—(Applause.) Mr. Sutton also exhibited several works which he said were to be found in the Manchester Free Library, among them being a fragment of Caxton's "Golden Legend," Miles Coverdale's version of the New Testament printed at Antwerp in 1538: Cranmer's Bible, with the Archbishop's preface, printed in 1549; other ancient copies of the Bible; a fine specimen of Caoursin's "Descriptio Obsidionis Rhodiæ," printed in 1496; and two important volumes of 17th century black-letter ballads, some of which, he said, were unique.

On the motion of Sir Thomas Baker, seconded by Mr. H. H. Howorth, a vote of thanks was given to Lord Crawford for sending his books, and for the interesting explanation which he had given with regard to them. A similar compliment to the Mayor for the use of the room concluded the proceedings.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1883.

The Blackstone Edge Road.

A special meeting was held at the Old Town Hall, King Street, Manchester, for the discussion of the various theories put forward respecting the road over Blackstone Edge.

Mr. W. E. A. Axon in the chair.

Dr. H. Colley March read a Paper illustrated by diagrams and photographs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fishwick agreed in the main with Dr. Colley-March's views, but said that after all it seemed strange that men should put themselves to the enormous expense of chiselling out the trough for the purpose of skidding the wheel when the same result could have been attained more easily and more cheaply by skidding in the ordinary way.

Mr. Wm. Horsfall endorsed the theory of Dr. March.

Mr. George Esdaile read a short Paper illustrated by diagrams. He looked upon the Blackstone Edge road as the main Roman road for all traffic from Lancashire to Yorkshire.

Mr. C. C. Smith thought there was evidence of a drum and chain having been used.

Mr. E. Kirk read a portion of a letter from Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, in which he said that he was still of the same opinion as when he wrote "Roman Lancashire," and thought that a three-wheeled vehicle or trolly was the main use of the trough, but most probably skidding also took place.

Mr. J. E. Bailey thought that due reference had not been made to the post-Roman history of the road, and that the secrets of the ruts might perhaps be found in times far later than the Roman occupation. It had been said that the road had probably been disused for two centuries. It came into notice in the civil wars, when the Manchester troops, having been defeated at Wisket Hill, on the east side of the Edge, by the Earl of Newcastle, were driven through the pass into Lancashire, he himself occupying Halifax. Colonel Rosworm, the Dutch engineer, was sent from Manchester to survey the passes with a view of keeping the enemy out of Lancashire, and that officer raised some fortifications on the Edge and at Blakegate, which had been identified by

the Rev. John Watson, of Ripponden. At the former place 800 men guarded the passage. The road was plainly indicated by John Ogilby, the King's cosmographer, 1675. He called the Edge "a great eminence." The date of Ogilby's map corresponded to a time when considerable attention was paid to the highways, and that attention was quickened by two raids of the Highlanders, whom the Royal troops could not quickly engage on account of their *impedimenta* and the badness of the roads. None of the authorities had quoted the passage of the road by Daniel Defoe, but he was so terrified by a storm (in the middle of August, old style) that he did not mention the peculiar construction of the way. The first Act of Parliament concerning the present highway was dated 1735. Its purpose was to repair and widen the road from Rochdale, leading over a certain craggy mountain called Blackstone Edge. It enumerated the bad qualities of the old road, worn out by "many and heavy carriages." Whitaker mentioned the road twice, but not with any detail. He was rather taken up with a northern road from Slack to Colne. On the authority of the Rev. John Watson, Whitaker said that the "Devil's Causeway" was called the Danes' Road by the shepherds of Rishworth. Whitaker, as was well known, was roughly criticised by John Collier (Tim Bobbin) of Milnrow, who threw ridicule on Whitaker's northern road. A survey of the present road into Yorkshire was completed in 1759 by Mr. R. Whitaker. It was finished by the year 1766, and Collier termed it "that excellent and beautiful way," and gave some curious particulars about the way it was made, the streams of the hills being pressed into the service. Other Acts relating to the road were dated 6, 35, and 55 George III. So late as 1830 on Teesdale's map the road was termed the new road to Halifax.

The further discussion of the subject was adjourned to Tuesday, November 27th.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1883.

The meeting adjourned from the preceding Tuesday was held at the Old Town Hall. The chair was again occupied by Mr. W. E. A. Axon.

The Honorary Secretary read a communication from John Hirst, Esq., J.P., of Saddleworth, who thought that the road had been in the nature of a plate-way for the iron bloomeries which existed in the 16th century on both sides of the Pennine chain.

The Chairman said he understood that Dr. Colley-March had brought some additional evidence bearing on the question, and he accordingly called upon him.

Dr. March said the most important evidence he had was documentary. He called attention to the fact that "the Devil's Causeway" was a name given to Roman roads in many parts of England, as at Kirby Lonsdale and in Northumberland. Dr. Whitaker spoke (about 1773) of "the Devil's Causeway on Blackstone Edge," a phrase endorsed by his opponent Tim Bobbin. He (Dr. March) further pointed out that the ordnance map, made about 1845, showed three roads ascending from Littleborough—the Roman road, the old highway, and the modern road which was constructed in accordance

with an Act of Parliament passed in 1734, "to repair and widen the road from Rochdale leading over a certain craggy mountain called Blackstone Edge." A map published by Edwin Butterworth, in 1829, purporting to represent Rochdale in 1610, gave the Roman road as passing from Royton to Ilkley. He showed, as regards Ogilby's map of 1675, with its divisons into miles and furlongs, that the distance there given between the County boundary and Windy Bank corresponds with the actual distance on the old road, but differs by as much as six furlongs from the distance measured between those places on the Roman road. He also produced a map drawn "from an actual survey," and published by Robert Sayer in 1728, which, besides showing the old highway over Blackstone Edge, gives all the three Roman roads of the district :— that from Slack to Colne, which was the subject of Collier's attack on Whitaker; that through Saddleworth, described in the map as follows: "This Roman way goes from York to Manchester, but disappears in many places;" and that at Littleborough, of which it is remarked, "This Roman way extends from Manchester, in Lancashire, unto Aldborough, near Borough Bridge [Yorkshire], is all paved with stone, and near eight yards broad"—a measurement that must include the fosses. He argued that Defoe must have journeyed along the old highway on the left of Black Castle Clough, a ravine that gets increasingly precipitous on the traveller's right; and not on the track leading from the Roman road by a stream, to the level of which it gradually approaches; Defoe saying, "the hollow on our right appeared deeper and deeper, so that we thought it best to alight and lead our horses about a mile." Premising that Dr. Whitaker had said, on the authority of the Rev. John Watson, that the Devil's Causeway was called the Danes' Road by the shepherds of Rishworth, and noticing that Watson quoted in 1806 speaks of three Roman roads that pointed from Slack, one of which, the Danes' Road or Saville Gate, went over Stainland Moor, he drew attention to the fact that this was the only road from Littleborough, *ad Danum*, *i.e.*, to Doncaster. He had been told that his Blackstone Edge rut measurements would not correspond with those at the Roman Wall and at Borough Bridge. At the Roman Wall (Bruce's Wallet Book, page 120), "the grooves, evidently caused by the action of wheels, are a little more than four and a half feet apart." From Mr. Ferguson, secretary to the Westmoreland Antiquarian Society, he read the following telegram :—"At Borcovicus [which is the largest station on the Roman Wall] the wheel ruts are four feet six inches apart same as at Pompeii. None were found at Boroughbridge. All reports of discoveries there are penny-a-liners' inventions." It was evident therefore that whatever ruts had been found either at the Roman Wall or at Boroughbridge corresponded with those on Blackstone Edge, which were four and a half feet apart. It was too much to ask him to compare them with penny-a-liners' inventions.

Colonel Sharratt, in support of the contention that the road was made for the purpose of a track for the guides of the Roman army, said that the form and dimensions of the groove showed its exact suitability to the tread of human feet and numerous examples of similar formations in soft materials resulting from such tread strengthened the argument. There was a high probability of the necessity of such a guide track under the peculiar circum-

stances of the Roman invasion of this district, and there was the living testimony of those who had used guide paths identical in form and dimensions.

The Rev. J. H. Stanning, who regretted that he had never seen the Roman road, thought that if the road had been used for skidding the marks would have been seen on one side only of the trough. Something might be said in favour of a theory of sledges having been used to convey stone from the quarry. This would account for the abrasions being first on one side and then on the other side of the trough.

Major Leigh said that a friend of his, who was practically acquainted with the methods of transport in other parts, was of opinion that it was a Roman commercial, and not a military road, and that the vehicles travelling it used a sort of slipper to control their progress.

Mr. Frederick Moorhouse, in support of the skidding theory, adduced the marks now to be seen on the kerbstones of some streets in Halifax.

Mr. George Esdaile said that at both sides of Baitings Bar there were signs of a centre stone where no skidding would be required. The Roman legionary carried with him a weight of 80lb. of baggage.

Mr. Edward Kirk observed that although the older map could not be relied upon for accuracy in certain points, it was of some service in showing that two roads existed over Blackstone Edge prior to the passing of the first Turnpike Act in 1734, and he was of opinion that the point where Rosworm resisted the Royalists was near the inn, and not on the line of the Roman road.

Mr. Alfred Burton pointed out that several places in the neighbourhood of Littleborough bore the name of Street and Castle, and stated that Charles I. issued a proclamation limiting the weight of loads to be carried by waggons over this road, which he assumed to be on the site of the turnpike and not the Roman road.

Colonel Fishwick said that in order to place all theories before the meeting he would mention one that had been named to him by a person confident that it formed the real explanation. This was that the central trough was used for a small bogey with v-shaped supports, such bogeys being employed elsewhere in the working of stone quarries. Without wishing to be at all positive, he was personally inclined to the trolly theory.

The Chairman, in summing up the discussion, said he thought they had heard pretty nearly all the possible theories that human ingenuity could devise to account for this road. One of the speakers had expressed a hope that they would be unanimous in their conclusions, but he thought it more probable that each of them would go home the solitary possessor of his own conviction. But they had nevertheless had a practical experience of the archæological method, both in the exploration of the road and in the careful manner in which the subject had been discussed at those meetings, so that if they had come to no definite conclusion, they had at least learnt the way in which archæological investigations should be conducted.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1883.

An Old Brass in Manchester Cathedral, &c.

Meeting held at the Old Town Hall, King Street, Manchester, Mr. J. Holme Nicholson in the chair.

The Rev. F. C. Letts read a Paper on "Some Fragments of an Old Brass in the Lady Chapel of Manchester Cathedral." The Paper was illustrated with diagrams and rubbings. Mr. Geo. Esdaile read "Some remarks on the Romans in Chester." This paper was illustrated by drawings, &c.

Mr. R. D. Darbishire exhibited some illustrations of Roman and other remains at Trier, and read a short paper on them. Mr. W. Thompson Watkin announced that the Dean of Chester had given permission to make excavations in the grounds of his Deanery. The Hon. Secretary read a letter from the Failsworth Local Board, giving permission to the Society to make excavations in the Roman road.

INDEX.

PAGE

Ages of Human Progress 19
Arms and Armour, W. Wareing Faulder's collection of 103
Arras (Yorkshire) Graves at 26
Autographs, On some Lancashire and Cheshire 53-58
AXON, W. E. A., *On Wardley Skull-house* 31-38

Barritt, Thomas 35, 87
BATEMAN, C. T. TALLENT, *On some Lancashire and Cheshire Autographs* 53-58
Bindings, Early 59
Blackstone Edge, Road over 73-86, 106-111
Booth, Humphrey, the elder 55
,, ,, ,, younger 56
,, ,, Sir John 90
,, ,, Sir Robert 56
,, ,, Hon. and Rev. Robert 56
,, ,, Robert 56
Bothe, Thomas de 90
Brigantes 56
Brereton, Randle 54
Britain, Professor Dawkins on English Conquest of 105
Bronze Age, Antiquity of 26
Bronze Implements ..... 23 *sqq.*
Buildings, Saxon and Norman 29
Bussel Family 46, 47
Byron Family ..... 87 *sqq.*
Byron Pedigree 95

Case, Rev. Thomas 57
Celt (instrument) 23, 24
Chester, Coins found at 28
,, Roman Inscriptions at 27
,, Visit to 101-103
Chetham Chapel in Manchester Cathedral 87
Chetham Hospital 90
Civilization, Comparison of British and Continental, in early times 25
Coins, Early 26, 28, 106

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